

The Prime Minister yesterday disclosed IRA plans to occupy parts of Belfast and carry out a scorched earth policy, burning down houses, when forced to retreat. There was a plot to foment chaos and sectarian hatred through indiscriminate violence to create a situation in which the IRA could appear as protectors of the Catholic population. The Provisional IRA in Dublin released a letter, allegedly written by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, when he was in opposition. Part of it said: "... we have not the faintest desire to stay in Ireland".

David Wood  
Political Editor

IRA plans to occupy and control densely populated areas in Belfast and its suburbs, and the scorched earth policy they could carry out when forced to withdraw, were described by the Prime Minister to a chilly and shocked House of Commons yesterday.

The plans were discovered as a joint raid by the RUC and the Army in a Belfast suburb, but to highlight the creation of an IRA operational command post.

"These documents," Mr. Wilson said, "reveal a specifically calculated plan on the part of the IRA, by means of ruthless and deliberate violence to achieve inter-sectarian hatred to a degree of chaos." The Prime Minister added, "The IRA to achieve a position in which they could proceed to impose a complete and certain domination over the densely populated areas in the city of Belfast and its suburbs."

"The plan," he continued, "shows a deliberate intention to manipulate the emotions of the population by instigating, inciting violence and barbarism against them, in the hope of creating a situation in which the IRA itself present themselves as the victors of the Catholic population."

Mr. Wilson said that it was clear from the documents that the IRA did not expect, even if they were initially successful, to be able to hold a number of urban points in parts of Belfast. "Their intention would have been to carry out a scorched earth policy—of burning the houses of the ordinary people as they were compelled to withdraw."

Some of the captured information may be used to bring criminal charges, but Mr. Wilson said, with that reservation, the documents would be published as fully as possible.

The documents included orders to battalion commanders to outline the general strategy, with maps, and a draft proclamation to the civilian population.

After congratulating "the RUC and the Army on exposing a potentially great danger," the Prime Minister delivered a warning to the House that it should not be readily assumed that the IRA would turn to other acts of less violence to frustrate political advance and restore their flagging fortunes.

In his statement, and under questioning, Mr. Wilson firmly asserted that Government's determination to stand on the attempt to secure a political solution and the commitment to maintain law and order through the Army and the RUC.

Mr. Wilson said, "The IRA, as Mr. Wilson's, and urged that the documents should be published at home and abroad to show what methods the IRA could resort to."

Like all ministers who have served in government during the past seven years and carried some responsibility for Northern Ireland affairs, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath equally know how difficult it has been for Belfast or London to convince the outside world, or even the IRA, of an atrocity to which republican paramilitary organizations have been prepared to go.

Mr. Wilson commented that Mr. Heath was right in saying that no attempt would be made to misrepresent the information contained in the documents by security forces—as a plan, in an attempt to discredit them.

"I am totally satisfied," he said, "that these documents are genuine." They were not put forward by the IRA for any purpose other than what they had in mind to pursue.

When the documents came to hand MPs would be able to form their own judgment.

In one reply Mr. Wilson said that in the Government's opinion the police and the Armed Forces were adequate to meet the challenge, not only in number but in quality.

On the Labour back benches, Mr. Tinn, a senior trade union MP, linked to the Prime Minister's statement with a blunt demand. The work of the security forces, he said, "must

not be unduly inhibited because of considerations which might suit a more peace-time situation; you must recognize you cannot fight a hard battle and keep your hands clean."

There were some Labour protests before Mr. Wilson answered: "I would or go along with his last few words, because the security forces are keeping their hands clean by issuing this document; but I agree we are not talking about a peace-time situation."

Campaign plans: A press conference in Belfast yesterday security chiefs pointed out that to be successful the plan would have required the support of the entire Roman Catholic population, together with both wings of the IRA (see Belfast Correspondent writes).

The campaign was to be triggered off by car bombs in Protestant areas. The Provisionals expected that would cause the IRA to turn to terrorism. The terrorists hoped that the Roman Catholic population and the official IRA would then unite with them and that the Provisionals would be regarded as the defenders of the minority.

Some of the areas of Belfast which were to have been turned into "no go" districts. One included the centre of the city and the docks, and others included the Lower Falls, Ballysodare and the Protestant Sandy Row.

Parliamentary report page 10

on Robert Fisk's Dublin.

The Provisional IRA yesterday tossed what it hoped would be a damaging political time bomb at Mr Merlyn Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State. It was a letter which the said was sent by Mr Rees last year when he was Opposition spokesman for the province.

An Irish supporter of Sinn Féin, it discussed the presence of British troops in Ulster and in part: "Frankly, we've not the faintest desire to go to Ireland and the quicker the better."

Mr Rees said last night that the letter had been sent to Mrs Lamont to give the impression to English people that did not want British troops in Northern Ireland "for the hell of it".

"Nobody exists in having doubts about the fact that it is the implication of my letter, do not think the people at home want the troops there for the hell of it."

The letter, on House of Commons newspaper, was produced by Mr O'Neill, one of the IRA's most senior officers, at a secret press conference in an hotel on the outskirts of Dublin only two hours before Mr Rees was due to arrive in the city for his crucial talks with the Government about the Spinningside agreement.

The Government may have been more embarrassed than it cared to admit by the appearance of such a leading Provisional IRA newspaper, the *Irish Rebel*, which itself produced a young Scottish soldier who had deserted from his British army unit in Ulster. It did him little good, because the soldier was later arrested by British troops.

Whatever effect the conference has the Provisionals were cock-a-hoop at their propaganda exercise.

Mr O'Neill, who was discreetly shepherded into a suburban hotel to meet the press by two middle-aged young men, then browned up an envelope and took from it copies of the letter. The document is certain to anger loyalists in the North, not least because of a "disparaging" reference to Mr William Craig, the *Vanguard* leader. It might also embarrass Mr Brian Faulkner, the Chief Executive, whose political opponents say that the British Government is trying to break the link binding Ulster to the United Kingdom.

Dated March 19, 1973, the letter was addressed to Mrs Catherine Adams, a housewife who lives in Donaghadee, to Londonderry. It was sent in reply to a letter from Mrs Adams commenting on a radio interview of Mr Rees and Mr Craig, shortly before the Conservative Government released its White Paper on the future constitution of Northern Ireland.

The letter says in full: "Dear Mrs Adams: Thank you for your letter following my broadcast on the radio. I was very angry with Mr Craig who purports (sic) to be a loyalist but was not prepared to say that he would not support those who were in the North. Frankly, we have not the faintest desire to stay in Ireland, and the quicker we are out the better.

However, when I speak to any of the people in the South, they tell me Mr Lynch, Mr Cosgrave, Brendan Corish and others, they all say that if British troops were

Continued on page 2, col 4

**be published next week**

From a Staff Reporter Dublin

The British and Irish Governments are understood to be optimistic about putting through legislation by the end of next month to allow trial of fugitive offenders in whichever part of Ireland they are arrested.

A joint statement issued after talks between Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Dublin said:

The meeting discussed the law enforcement commission report and it has agreed that subject to further discussions which the Secretary of State will have with the Northern Ireland Executive and with his colleagues over the next few days, the report will be published next week. The meeting also decided with a number of important practical points from the recommendations of the law enforcement commission report, to require effective cooperation between the two governments.

by Peter Nichols

ne, May 13

Italians voted to keep divorce a substantial majority in yesterday's referendum, according to official results announced to-day. The figures, with 97 per cent of the votes counted, were: 55 per cent against abrogating divorce laws, and 44 per cent in favour.

his decision is considered to be of the greatest significance for Italy's future. The paigle over divorce had been in by the politicians, and byers, a meaning far beyond nature of the subject itself.

he governing Christian nocratic Party, supported by the majority of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and by the oecists, fought strongly to end divorce. As the long campaign proceeded, the issue took the character of a vote of fidence in Italy's future as a integral part of a developing ope.

he champagne and celebrations tonight by pro-divorce supporters at the summit were not only for the referendum victory, but were also anstus of optimism about the use the country is on.

be impact of the result is all greater because there was

no clear indication beforehand of what the outcome would be.

Senator Giuseppe Saragat, the Socialist former President, said tonight that the result was above all the victory of a free people voting to live freely in a free country. He added that the vote should not be read as a defeat of the Roman Catholic Church, which would retain sovereignty in its own sphere.

Signor Eorico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, called the outcome a great victory for liberty, reason, and law, a victory for the Italy which has changed, which wants to continue to go ahead, and can do so."

The biggest immediate problem faces the Christian Democrats. Their leader, Senator Amintore Fanfani, fought bitterly for the abrogation of divorce and his policy has been divisively beaten.

Whatever happens within the biggest of the governing parties must inevitably have its effect on the Government itself. The Christian Democrat, Signor Mariano Rumor, leads the coalition with three other parties supporting "him, all of which fought in favour of retaining divorce.

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

Mr Roy Mason's first significant pronouncement since the Conference yesterday as Secretary of State for Defence will have given little joy to those in the Labour ranks who stood by last year's conference resolution calling for defence cuts of £1,000m.

Indeed, the impression given by Mr. Mason was that the Labour leadership were lucky to have saved the "several hundred million pounds" of cuts mentioned in the election manifesto.

It would also seem that the Secretary of State is not going to be any pushover for those MPs in his party, and others outside, who are calling for cancellation of contracts with blacklisted nations, the abandonment of the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA) or the closure of Ammiraglio Polaris bases.

While Labour MPs sat glumly through most of Mr Mason's speech there was a continual rumble of approval from the Conservative opposition. The realistic assessment of our defence role, and needs that would not have come amiss from Lord Carrington himself.

The Secretary of State began by telling the House that he had

no intention of making enormous unilateral cuts and he did not think that there would take place. The Government had always said that there would be discussions with all concerned within and outside this country and that Britain would not go ahead unilaterally.

There were loud cheers from the Tory benches when Mr Mason went on to say that as far as the frigates for Chile and the spares were concerned these had been agreed and they were going ahead. As for the MRCA and Polaris these would form part of the defence review and would be discussed with those concerned.

Mr Mason said the defence review, which would be the most comprehensive examination of Britain's future defence role and commitments ever mounted in peacetime, would be presented to a White Paper in the autumn.

But he said that several hundred million pounds should be saved on the defence budget as a result of this review. A proportion of the savings for the present year would be found by delaying orders but it would almost certainly be necessary to impose some cancellations of equipment.

While Mr Mason told the

a Staff Reporter

Three houses were wrecked Lincoln last night when a gas explosion blasted Esplanade east. The middle house of the row fell in a terrace, was notified.

Twelve people were taken to hospital, then a woman, a housewife injured, and many of the others were treated shock.

Rescue teams of firemen, with electric doctors, nurses and ambulances standing by, orbled the wreckage for victims. A boy, aged 15, was trapped in the debris.

Economics Staff

Inflationary pressures on industry, other than pay claims may be starting to ease, according to official figures released yesterday. That is in spite of a record increase in wholesale prices last month.

Indeed, in April the factory-gate price of manufactures sold on the home market increased by a record 31 per cent and the wholesale price index rose from 142.5 to 147.2 (1970=100), according to Department of Industry figures.

But a quarter of the rise reflected increases in duties announced in the Budget. More statistics monitoring industry's raw material costs rose only marginally last month, from 208.8 to 209.1.

That reinforces the impression that the upsurge in basic materials and fuel prices, which occurred at the turn of the year, is now tailing off. To the first four months of this year, the prices of such materials have risen by 2.8 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in the same period at the end of January and 60 per cent during last year.

The steadier trend of recent weeks may indicate that the high-water mark of rising industrial raw material costs out by the recent performance of several commodities on world markets which have shown signs of easing from peak levels. If the Government can also contain wage increases it might now have its first significant opportunity to cut into the inflationary cycle.

Many of the effects of the oil price increases seem to have worked their way into the cost of manufactures. There was an increase of a third in the cost of coal last month and an 8 per cent increase in that of copper, but they were partly offset by a drop of 5 per cent in prices for food materials.

By Melvyn Westlake  
Economic Staff.

Inflationary pressures on industry, other than pay claims, may be starting to ease, according to official figures released yesterday. That is in spite of a record increase in wholesale prices last month.

Indeed, in April the factory-gate price of manufactures sold on the home market increased by a record 34 per cent, and the wholesale price index rose from 142.5 to 147.2 (1970=100), according to Department of Industry figures.

But a quarter of the rise reflected increases in duties announced in the Budget. More-

over, the separate series of statistics monitoring industry's raw material costs rose only marginally last month, from 208.8 to 209.1.

That reinforces the impression that the upsurge in basic materials and fuel prices, which occurred at the turn of the year, is now falling off. To the first four months of this year the prices of such materials have risen by 2.8 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in the three months to the end of January and 60 per cent during last year.

The steadier trend of recent weeks may indicate that the high-water mark of rising industrial raw material costs has been passed. That is borne out by the recent performance of several commodities on world markets which have shown signs of easing from peak levels. If the Government can also contain wage increases it might now have its first significant opportunity to cut into the inflationary cycle.

Many of the effects of the oil price increases seem to have worked their way into the cost of manufactures. There was an increase of a third in the cost of coal last month and an 8 per cent increase in that of copper, but they were partly offset by a drop of 5 per cent in prices for food materials.

From a Staff Reporter  
Dublin

The British and Irish Governments are understood to be optimistic about putting through legislation by the end of next month to allow trial of fugitive offenders in whichever part of Ireland they are arrested.

A joint statement issued after talks between Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Dublin said:

The meeting discussed the law enforcement co-operation agreement and it has agreed that subject to further discussions which the Secretary of State will have with the British and Irish Governments and with his colleagues over the next few days, the report will be published next week. The meeting also discussed the outstanding important, practical points arising from the recommendations of the law enforcement commission report. It will require effective co-operation between the two Governments.

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Mr Roy Mason's first significant pronouncement came in the Commons yesterday as Secretary of State for Defence will have given little joy to those in the Labour ranks who, stand by last year's conference resolution calling for defence cuts of £1,000m.

Indeed, the impression given by Mr Mason was that the cuts he left at the end of the year were the "several hundred million pounds" of cuts mooted in the election manifesto.

It would also seem that the Secretary of State is not going to be any pushover for those MPs in his party, and others outside it, who are agitating for cancellation of contracts with blacklisted nations, the abandonment of the multi-role combat aircraft (MARCA) or the closure of American Polaris bases.

While Labour MPs sat glumly through most of Mr Mason's speech there was a continual rumble of approval from the Conservative benches for his realistic assessment of our defence role, and needs that would not have come amiss from Lord Carrington himself.

The Secretary of State began by telling the House that he had no intention of making enormous unilateral cuts and he did not think that these would take place. The Government had always said that there would be discussions with all concerned within and outside this country and that Britain would not go ahead unilaterally.

There were loud cheers from the Tory benches when Mr Mason went on to say that as far as the frigates for Chile and the spares were concerned these had been agreed and they were going ahead. As for the MARCA and Polaris these would form part of the defence review said would be discussed with those concerned.

Mr Mason said the defence review, which would be the most comprehensive examination of Britain's future defence role and commitments ever mounted in peacetime, would be presented in a White Paper in the autumn.

But he said that several hundred million pounds should be saved on the defence budget as a result of this review. A proportion of the savings for the present year would be found by delaying orders but it would almost certainly be necessary to impose some cancellations of equipment.

While Mr Mason told the

- or 'scandals': Mr Heath
- ribes allegations as little
- difficulties 3
- conflict: Scottish con-
- gency Labour Party urges
- to resign 2
- culture: Big fall in pig-
- raising being confirm-
- ed pessimism 4
- schools: Pupils should
- ought with sighted child-
- minister advised 4
- Office: Wage rises urged
- services 6
- Bill: Four guiding
- principles proposed to M
- by Mr Whitelaw 6
- Giscard warns that
- victory will dislocate
- country 6
- : West Germany begins
- series of radical changes
- r new leadership 7
- Canon urges Chris-
- to back violence in
- a 7
- ington: Supreme Court
- that wiretapping by the
- was illegal 7
- le State: Tel Aviv stand
- force Dr Kissinger m
- ans mission 8
- : Warning on economic
- threatening freedom
- world press 9
- ard Levin: South Africa,

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Correspondent  
Douglas, IoM

Civil servants have taken the unprecedented step of refusing to carry out government orders in their fight for extra pay for implementing higher pensions.

In offices of the Department of Health and Social Security all over the country, members of the Civil and Public Services Association are countermanding ministerial instructions to send out pension books bearing new rates payable from July 22.

They are sending out books with the old figures on them and have banded back work schedules to their supervisors.

The union's defiance of Civil Service and government orders, however onerous or odious, are carried out strikes at the heart of public service values and demonstrates the power of the unions to represent even white-collar employees.

Mr Peter Thomason, CPSA national officer for health and social security staff, said last night: "It is a union for the first time in the depth of feeling and anger among our members."

"I realize that this is setting a precedent, but it only reflects the changing nature of the state in general."

About 44 state pensions are affected by the action, chiefly involving eight million old people whose rates go up to £10 for a single person and £16 for married couples; but pensions are also involved.

The rural move by some Department of Health and Social Security union members aimed at reducing the level of industrial action over their claim for a "good will bonus" to carry out the "spraying" operation, was regarded when the union leaders brought pressure to bear.

The dissident Central Soixex branch wanted to put on the agenda of the CPSA conference here a motion that would have effectively censured the now national disputes committee for allowing the industrial action to escalate to its present level, proposing that it should be confined to an overtime ban. This was pressed on the advice of top union officials.

The longer the dispute drags on the more difficult it will be for peacekeepers to bring the money due them from July 22. The union is preparing plans to instruct its members to send out giro cheques to old people who fail to get new pension books for the head office of the DHSS in Newcastle.

Union says 'social contract' not binding, page 4

From a Staff Reporter Glasgow

Engineers at Yarrow's shipyard on the Clyde refused to work yesterday on the £18m frigate Lynch, which is being built for the Chilean Navy. Eighteen men walked off the almost completed ship after a protest against the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers that work on ships and aircraft ordered by Chile should stop.

Meanwhile at the Clyde yards of Scott Lithgow, work continued uninterrupted on two Oberon-class submarine for the United States for Chile. One vessel, the O'Brien, is due to be delivered in July and is now undergoing sea trials. The second submarine, the Hyst, is fitting out and should be delivered next year.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of the firm, said he thought that Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had given an assurance that the current contracts for naval ships on order from the Chilean Government would be honoured. Until the company received that assurance the Government recognized that engineering labour was to be withdrawn from the Chilean frigate he had no further comment.

Government warned: In a speech at Scarborough Mr Harold Cribb, Secretary of State for the Foundry Sections of the AUEW, yesterday said that the Government faced action "not witnessed since the General Strike of 1926" if it did not retract the Industrial Relations Act.

Princess Anne's partnership with her horse Doublet ended yesterday when the chestnut gelding broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

Doublet, a Christmas present on whom the Princess achieved the greatest success of her riding career, the European championships in Germany, was perhaps her favourite animal. He was 11 years old.

The Princess was cantering Doublet at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, when the accident happened. Doublet was destroyed immediately and Princess Anne was said to be "very upset indeed".

Despite her loss, the Princess is certain to be short-listed for the British entry for the world dressage event championships in Sweden. Doublet, with Goodwill, the Queen's horse, Pamela Macgregor - Morris writes: Doublet, an especially robust horse, was probably past his best across country. His elimination at Osberton last summer, his withdrawal from a trip to Russia, and his fall on the steeplechase course at Badminton last month would indicate that his career as a three-day event horse was ending.

Nevertheless, he could still have gone on to the less strenuous fields of dressage and combined training. He was indeed the overnight leader of the first day of the Badminton horse trials and finished second overall to Columbus in this stage of the event. He could also have gone on to grade prix standards, and might well have represented Britain in the dressage events at the next Olympic Games.

Photograph, page 18

Princess Anne's partnership with her horse Doublet ended yesterday when the chestnut gelding broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

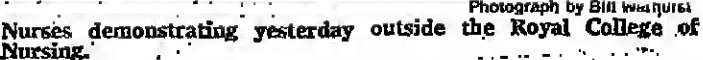
Doublet, a Christmas present on whom the Princess achieved the greatest success of her riding career—the European championships in Sweden in 1971—was perhaps her favourite animal. He was 11 years old.

The Princess was cantering Doublet at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, when the accident happened. Doublet was destroyed immediately and Sir George was said to be the "very upset indeed".

Despite her loss, the Princess is certain to be short-listed for the British entry for the world dressage event, the Championships of Europe, to be held at Badminton last month. She will be riding the Queen's horse, Pamela. Magregor - Morris writes: Doublet, an especially robust horse, was probably past his best across country. His elimination at Osberton last month, after a successful trip to Russia, and his fall on the steeplechase course at Badminton last month would indicate that his career as a three-day event horse was ending.

Naturally, he could still have gone on in the less strenuous fields of dressage and combined training. He was indeed the overnight leader of the first day of the Badminton trials and finished second overall to win the prize of the event. He could also have gone on to grand prix standards, and might well have represented Britain in the dressage events at the next Olympic Games.

Photograph, page 18



By Staff Reporters

As 2,000 nurses marched in London yesterday in support of their pay claim, the Royal College of Nursing said it would release 100,000 nurses to resign from the National Health Service.

To Liverpool nurses at Newsham Hospital said they would strike today.

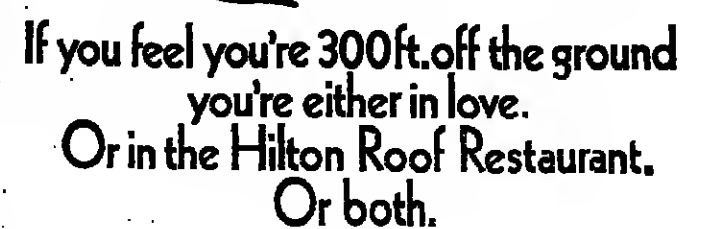
These were the latest developments in the growing campaign for better wages and conditions for nursing staffs in Britain's hospitals.

In London the threat to resign from the NHS was put by a delegation of 44 from the college when they saw Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, for nearly two hours.

The nurses put their case as an independent body into pay and conditions and said they wanted a decision within 21 days. Felling a satisfactory reply from the minister the call for mass resignations would be sent out at the end of that period.


Miss Winifred Prentice, president of the college, said: "We have never threatened anything like this before. If we do not think it would interfere with our service to patients. The nurses would just be employed by a different authority."

Continued on page 2, col 4



Three hundred feet above Park Lane, the air's rarer, the food's nicer, and the music has an unearthly beat (with two bands fiddling while Romeo burns).

All at the Hilton Roof. And, if you should ever tire of the view on the other side of the table, there's 37 miles of flickering London around you to catch your eye.

Whatever your love is— good food or something more eternal—celebrate it at the Hilton Roof.

If tonight's the night, ring 01 493 8000 Ex. 3018 and ask for a table on the roof.

Appointments 18	Home 2, 4, 6
Arts 11	Overseas 7-9
Business 19-25	Obituary 18
Church 18	Parliament 10
Court 18	Sale Room 18
Crossword 30	Science 18
Diary 16	Sport 12, 13
Engagements 18	TV & Radio 29
Features 9, 16	Theatres, etc 11
Law Report 13	25 Years Ago 18
Letters 17	Universities 18
News: 1	Weather 2
European 6, 7	Wills 18



## HOME NEWS

## Mr Heath plays down Labour front bench 'scandals'

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Staff

Mr Heath last night spoke publicly for the first time about "scandals" on the Government front bench. Although no names were mentioned, his remarks can be treated only as a reference to recent allegations.

The Leader of the Opposition told a meeting of London Conservatives: "People of Britain should realize at this time that there are things of importance outside the little local difficulties of the minority Labour Government. I believe that the people of Britain should lift their eyes higher and to more important things than the scandals that we see going on on the Government front bench today."

Although Mr Heath was in a sense publicly rebuking the activities of one or two of his own backbenchers for raising the allegations in Parliament, there may well be attacks on him

from the ministerial side for mentioning the issue publicly.

Mr Heath was speaking at the annual meeting of the Conservative Greater London Area Council, where he was critical of Government policy. He singled out Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, for his remarks about Sir John Donaldson, President of the National Industrial Relations Court.

He was also critical of the anonymous donors who had paid money into the court. He said: "I cannot believe this is a happy situation that these amounts are paid anonymously in order to write off obligations of a major trade union in this country."

How can we know whether there is not going to be some recompense in some way or other? How do we know that there is not going to be some improvement in stock exchange prices as a result of the settlement of the dispute and that they may be the beneficiaries? How does anyone know?"

## Five to contest Sir Elwyn's seat

Five candidates have been nominated for the parliamentary by-election at Newham, South, on May 23. The seat was vacated in March by Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, in his elevation to the peerage as Lord Chancellor.

The candidates are: Mr Nigel Spearing (Lab); Mr Frank Fox (C); Mr Ivor Shipley (L); Mr Sidney South (Ind Lab); and Mr Michael Lobb (Nat Front).

General election: Sir F. E. Jones (Lab) 23,952; I. W. L. Shipley (L) 5,369; E. Fox (C) 4,422; M. Lobb (Nat Front) 2,511; Lab maj 18,583.

## Oil price freeze urged

From Ronald Faux  
Edinburgh

The Scottish National Party yesterday accused oil companies of using the international oil crisis to raise crude oil profits fifteenfold. Mr Gordon Wilson, deputy leader of the party and spokesman on oil, told a press conference here that there was clear evidence of blatant profiteering by the oil companies.

He said that in Italy, Japan, West Germany and America the activities of oil companies had been subjected to high-level official inquiries. The SNP parliamentary group intended to

press for a freeze on petrol prices until a similar investigation had been carried out.

Mr Wilson declared that since the current round of crude oil rises began the price of oil companies paid for their supplies had risen by between 6.5p and 7.5p a gallon, yet the price charged to the consumers had already risen by between 16p and 17p. "Even allowing for increased refining and distribution costs there is some 9p a gallon unaccounted for and presumably going to oil company profits. This compares with a previous profit margin of around 1p a gallon", he said.

## Constituency calls on Labour MP to resign

A Scottish Labour MP is to fight a move to get him out of his seat before the next election.

Mr William Baxter, aged 62, MP for Stirlingshire, West, since 1959, has been asked by his constituency party to retire before the next general election. The decision came last night at a special general meeting at which Mr Baxter spoke. After he had finished, a resolution asking him to resign was carried.

Mr Baxter said yesterday from his home at Kilsyth, near Glasgow, that he would appeal to the national executive. He said the move followed recent infiltration by young people, mainly university students, into the local constituency party.

His decision to fight was based on two things: the content of the resolution and "scandalous" press reports about alleged land deals concerning his building firm.

General election: W. Baxter (Lab) 17,730; Mrs J. Jones (Scot Nat) 12,386; E. Fox (C) 12,789. Lab majority 4,344.

## IRA conference: British deserter arrested

Continued from page 1

withdrawn, particularly in the Belfast area, the position of the Catholics would be very difficult.

Mr Gerry Fitt has also confirmed with me recently his view that if British troops were withdrawn from Belfast there would be a blood-bath.

I can only hope that when the White Paper is issued this week (and which I hope will be fair to both sides in the North and will lead to cooperation with the South) there will not be the sort of activity which will lead to a blood-bath which could spread into the South. If you know some way of protecting the Catholics in the North I know we would be only too pleased to hear of it.

Yours sincerely, Marilyn Rees (signed).

Mr O'Connell said yesterday that he had had the letter for some time and that Mrs Adams had given him permission to distribute copies of it. When I spoke to Mrs Adams yesterday she said she frequently wrote to Mr Rees and had received about six letters from him within 18 months when he was in prison. She had written to him once since he was appointed Secretary of State, but had received only an acknowledgment from his secretary.

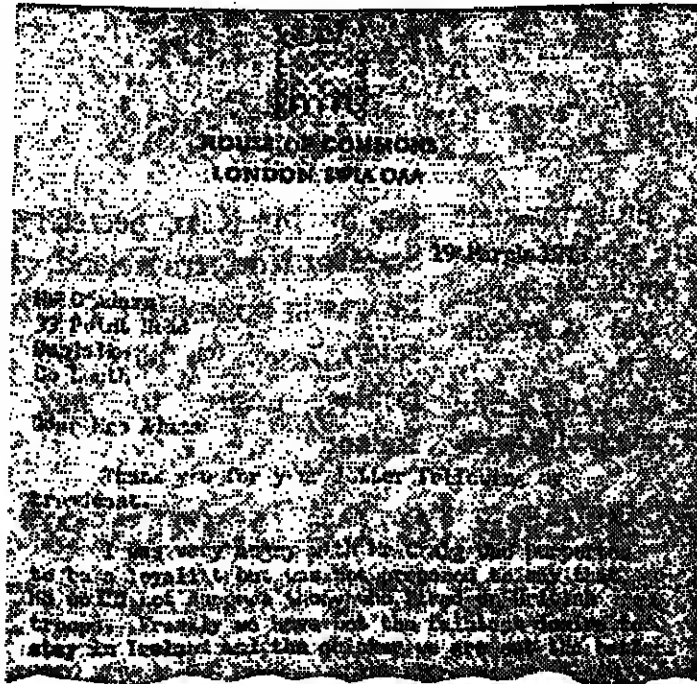
She confirmed, however, that she had given the letter to someone from Sinn Féin in Dublin. She said that, although she was a housewife with no political affiliations, she was 100 per cent behind the IRA.

Because England left countries only "at the point of a gun", she could not remember the letter she wrote to Mr Rees in March.

I wrote to him quite frequently, she said. "I am inclined to the view taken by Provisional Sinn Féin that the British should give a withdrawal date. I always make that point when I write to Mr Rees. He thinks it is a naive idea, he has said this in other letters, but I don't think Mr Mason or Lord Wigg would agree with that."

"I do not belong to any organization, but I take a great interest in Irish politics. I thought the British Labour Party would be more inclined to the idea of a united Ireland. I thought that Mr Merlyn Rees, being Welsh, might have softer views on Irish nationalism than an English politician."

Mr O'Connell obviously intended that his press conference and the production of the Rees



Part of a photocopy of the letter, alleged to have been written by Mr Merlyn Rees, released at an IRA press conference in Dublin

letter should upset the inter-tribal talks on Sunday, but both British and Irish politicians remained apparently indifferent.

The Dublin Government was outwardly phlegmatic, pointing out that Irish ministers thought Mr Wilson's statement in the Commons during the afternoon more than compensated for the attention directed towards Mr O'Connell.

The Southern Irish Government was pressuring with another difficulty during the afternoon when the young British deserter who had been produced by Mr O'Connell was taken to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin to seek political asylum, an idea which had clearly been generated by the Provisionals.

The soldier, Private Gerard Michael Burns, left The Royal Highland Fusiliers last month after returning home to Scotland on leave. Private Burns said yesterday that he had made a deal with the IRA when he came back from Glasgow on April 29. The Army in Northern Ireland confirmed yesterday

that Private Burns had not reported back to his unit at Fort Monagh in Bellinymurphy.

A small youth with dark curly hair and a thick Scots accent, Private Burns said that he had left the Army because he opposed the treatment given to Irishmen by British soldiers.

Mr O'Connell occasionally interrupted him and said at one point: "Gerry has decided that he wishes to stay here in the South. We hope he will obtain work and suitable employment here and believe that in due course he will be able to return home when the conflict is over."

Private Burns, aged 19, said he had signed on for six years and had served two.

Asked about the behaviour of British soldiers, Private Burns said: "On a few occasions I saw people brought into Fort Monagh being roughed up, getting a rough time. Some people were beaten and thrown about when they were brought in for questioning. I saw a man once who was very badly beaten in this way."

When Mr O'Connell left the little hotel at Rathfarnham, the

young deserter stood in the main corridor between the two IRA headquarters, looking rather lost.

When I managed to have a private word with him, he said he told his mother about his decision last month, and that he did not regret it but had not had the courage to tell his father what he was going to do.

When I asked him why he had not telephoned his parents since April 29, he looked around him and then said quietly: "I was advised not to."

Later, however, he was arrested by police officers guarding the Department of Foreign Affairs, where the post-Sunningdale talks were going on, when he called there to ask for political asylum.

Mr Charles McGlade, the veteran Sinn Féiner, who went to the department with him, was also detained and both were being held last night at the Bridewell prison under section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act, which allows anyone to be held without charge for up to 48 hours.

Mr O'Connell made a fairly predictable demand of the British Government. "The chief war aim," he said, "is to secure a public commitment from Britain to withdraw its military and civilian authorities from Ireland."

Questioned about the morality of bombing town centres in Northern Ireland and killing civilians, he said: "We have carried out strikes against business concerns in order to spread enemy forces throughout the area and to increase the cost to the British Government."

"A war is a war, and in a war you cannot fight without inflicting damage. In our whole campaign we try to ensure that civilian casualties are kept to a minimum. The IRA will maintain pressure on the British forces and will increase the resistance of British rule."

Mr O'Connell was asked if the bombing campaign in England would come to an end. The Provisionals in Belfast, he said, would be increasing their efforts and had not been seriously affected by last Friday's arrests.

A new brigade commander in the city had been appointed but, he added, "the IRA has never claimed responsibility for the bombing campaign in England."

## In brief

## 20 arrests in football chaos

More than 20 arrests made in Liverpool when vandals and hooligans marred the testimonial match for Ron Yeats, the Liverpool player, between pool and the Southsiders, Celtic.

There were disturbances in Liverpool throughout and a special train from reached Lime Street minutes later after pulling the communique had forced it to stop 11.

## Pupils back teach

About fifty pupils at baldi Comprehensive Forest Town, Nottingham staged a protest, yes support of Mr Mansel a teacher who has been pended for allegedly uphold discipline.

## Boy found hange

Weymouth police are gating the death of Lysach, aged 15, of Avenue who was found in a tree in a lane, home. He was the son found hanged in Wey the past six weeks.

## Helicopter rescue

Colin and Brian Morag, brothers of A Road, Nottingham, were by helicopter yesterday were trying to swim when their rubber d blown two miles out to Cennin Bay, Anglesey.

## Mr Powell's return

Mr Enoch Powell, the Conservative MP, returned the House of Commons day for the first time dissolution of the last meet to speak in an extra meeting of the (five Bow Group.

## Woman hurt in

A house was demolish explosion in Lincoln and the police said a woman taken to hospitalous injuries.

## Man who thr

bottle cleared

Norman Johnstone, who admitted throwing which smashed in the t after Princess Anne's passed in Southampton, day, was acquitted by ampton magistrates yesterday being drunk and disor.

When the verdict announced, Mr Michael A aged 27, of Winchester Southampton level, the chief witness, protested. "This is disgraceful. I have brought the wrong

# "We were inspired by the greatest Englishman of all time"

HAROLD MACMILLAN



And so are Mappin & Webb, in this, the centenary year of the birth of Sir Winston Churchill, with the commissioning of these magnificent sterling silver pieces.

Authorized by the Churchill Centenary Trust, each item is available in strictly limited numbers, in order to preserve the value in years to come as collectors' pieces.

We are offering for sale 100 pairs of decanters at £1,050 per pair, 100 single decanters at £525 each, and 1,000 goblets at £50 each, in sterling silver carrying the arms of the Churchill family in silver gilt.

We anticipate that these pieces will be quickly sold and advise early application. Please call, telephone or write for brochure to E. P. Scarles, 170 Regent Street, Tel. 01-734 3501.

Limited edition: 100 sterling silver sets comprising decanter, six goblets and tray. Price £1,650.



Mappin &amp; Webb

170 Regent Street, W.1.

2 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, 65 Brompton Road, S.W.3, Knightsbridge  
also at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kilmarnock,  
Liverpool, Sheffield, Paris, Johannesburg and Tokyo.

## Healey changes cover unions' £10m tax rebate

By Our Business News Staff

The Government has taken a further step towards cancelling the £10m in tax debts accrued by trade unions that deregistered under the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has introduced amendments to the Finance Bill that will effectively restore to trade unions the special tax relief they lost by deregistering.

The £10m represents tax relief on union provident funds which unions have been able to obtain previously by being on the books of the Registrar of Trade Unions and Friendly Societies.

The biggest beneficiary of the repaid tax will be the Transport and General Workers' union, which expects to recover £1m.

## Two brothers on Maidenhead arms charges

Two brothers were remanded in custody for three days when they appeared before magistrates at Maidenhead, Berkshire, yesterday on charges in connection with Saturday's police raid on a house in the town.

Patrick Joseph Mulryan, aged 21, and Andrew Martin Mulryan, aged 23, both labourers, of Penynton road, Maidenhead, were charged with possessing 100lb of explosives, two detonators and time mechanisms in circumstances giving rise to a reasonable suspicion that they were for an unlawful object.

Both were also charged that on the same day, May 10, they had in their possession a Smith and Wesson automatic pistol with intent to endanger life. Patrick Mulryan was also charged with having ammunition for the pistol.

## Nurses to strike today in Liverpool hospital

Continued from page 1

Nurses who resigned from the service, it was thought, would join nursing agencies or might be employed directly by area health authorities.

Most nurses would have to give a month's notice to end their contract but some senior nurses are on three months' notice.

Miss Prentice said her impression was that for the first time Mrs Castle realized that the nurses were serious. "I do not think she will try to stall us off," she said.

While the talks were taking place with Mrs Castle more than 2,000 banner-waving nurses marched to Hyde Park for a rally. It was clear that they were deeply divided on what steps they should take to secure their

demands, and one nurse who suggested strike action was shouted down from the platform.

In Liverpool nurses at Newsham Hospital said they would strike for an hour or more, starting at 2 p.m. today.

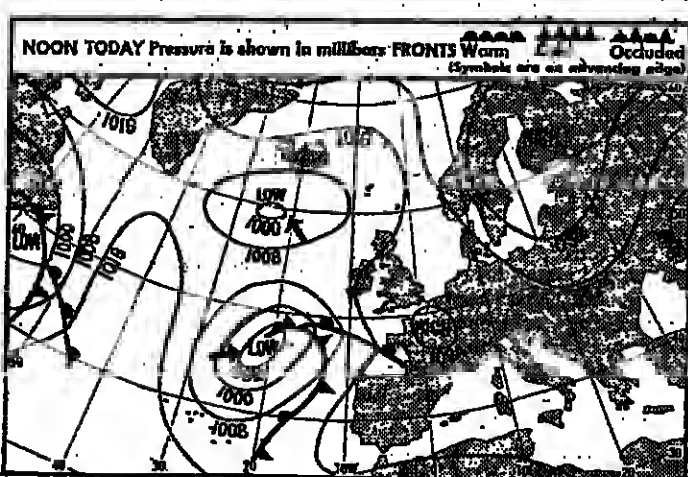
Mr Colin Barnett, the North-west divisional officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "If nurses are taking this action, clearly the health service is in a difficult state of industrial relations."

Between 200 and 300 nurses would be taking part in the strike, he said. There were between 600 and 700 nurses at the hospital though many were on night duty.

Newsman will be followed by other hospitals in the North-west," he said.

Leading article, page 17

## Weather forecast and recordings



## Today

Sun rises: 5.11 am. Moon sets: 6.44 pm.  
Sun rises: 1.51 am. Moon sets: 12.26 pm.

Last Quarter: 10.29 am. Lighting up: 9.14 pm to 4.40 am.

High water: London Bridge, 7.50 am, 6.1m (19.5ft); 7.53 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Dover, 12.55 pm, 9.8m (32.3ft); 12.56 pm, 9.8m (32.3ft). Dover, 5.8 am, 5.2m (17.0ft); 5.37 pm, 5.2m (17.2ft). Hull, 11.43 am, 5.9m (19.3ft); 5.48 pm, 6.6m (21.5ft).

AS to SW airstream will be maintained while a trough of low pressure approaches the SW. Forecast from 6 am in midweek: London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind S, light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Dry with bright spells at first but

becoming cloudier with rain later; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW, central N, NE, E England: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Orkney, Caithness, NW Scotland, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain; wind S, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain at times in the N, temp near normal; mainly dry and rather warm in E.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind S, moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind S, moderate; increasing fresh later; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind S, moderate; increasing fresh later; sea slight or moderate.

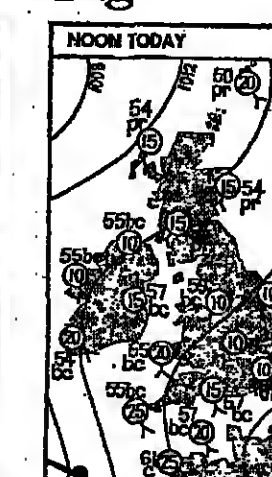
Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate; sea slight.

Satellite sightings (London) to-morrow: Pigeons show in order time visible, where rising, maxi.

## WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY

London: 11.1°C (52°F); min 7.4°C (45°F); max 16.1°C (61°F). Wind S, light; rain 1.5 mm. Cloud: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

London: 11.1°C (52°F); min 7.4°C (45°F); max 16.1°C (61°F). Wind S, light; rain 1.5 mm. Cloud: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.



## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 16.1°C (61°F); min 7.4°C (45°F); max 16.1°C (61°F). Wind S, light; rain 1.5 mm. Cloud: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

London: Temp: max 16.1°C (61°F); min 7.4°C (45°F); max 16.1°C (61°F). Wind S, light; rain 1.5 mm. Cloud: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

London: Temp: max 16.1°C (61°F); min 7.4°C (45°F); max 16.1°C (61°F). Wind S, light; rain 1.5 mm. Cloud: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

## At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm May 13

# Let's go around the

British Caledonian Interjet services link London-Glasgow, London-Edinburgh-Belfast, London-Jersey, Southampton-Glasgow and Newcastle-Glasgow. With the London-Manchester route added to our domestic network, we make well over 300 flights within the UK every week.

Ask your travel agent for details. Or contact our nearest office.

# LET'S GO BRITISH CALEDONIA

OVER 300 FLIGHTS A WEEK WITHIN THE UK, AND TO NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA AND EU

# Triumph



From those wonderful people who brought you the Stag, Dolomite, Dolomite Sprint, 2000, 2.5 PI, Spitfire, GT6, and TR6.

## The new Triumph 2500 TC.

Our new 2500 TC has a pretty impressive pedigree to live up to. So we've made sure that it does - with traditional Triumph style and dash.

The result is a roomy five-seater, that has neither forgotten its sporty family background, nor the present price of petrol.

Even when driven hard, the smooth six-cylinder engine with its finely tuned SUs, quietly delivers more mpg than you could rightly expect from a 2½-litre.

It can top 100 mph, achieve 0-50 in 8.5 seconds, yet return around 33 mpg at a steady 50.

Inside, we've paid a lot of attention to comfort - and safety.

A comfortable driver is a safer driver. In the new 2500 TC the big comfortable

seats come in a choice of corded Bri-Nylon or 'breathing' vinyl. Front seats are reclining - with optional head-rests - and fitted inertia-reel belts. There are also three rear seat-belt anchorages.

A seat belt warning light is fitted for the first time on a British production saloon. Also standard, are hazard warning lights. Anti-burst door locks - child proof on the rear doors.

A heated rear window. Dipping rear-view mirror, with break-away support. Padded fascia surround, parcel shelf, and sun visors.

And on the outside, a driver's door rear-view mirror.

The Triumph 2000 and 2.5 models, incidentally, have been up-dated too, and

the 1974 versions include the main features of the new 2500 TC. So now there's a full range of six-cylinder models to suit all tastes.

When you see - and try - the new Triumph 2500 TC, you'll be comparing it with cars in the luxury continental price bracket.

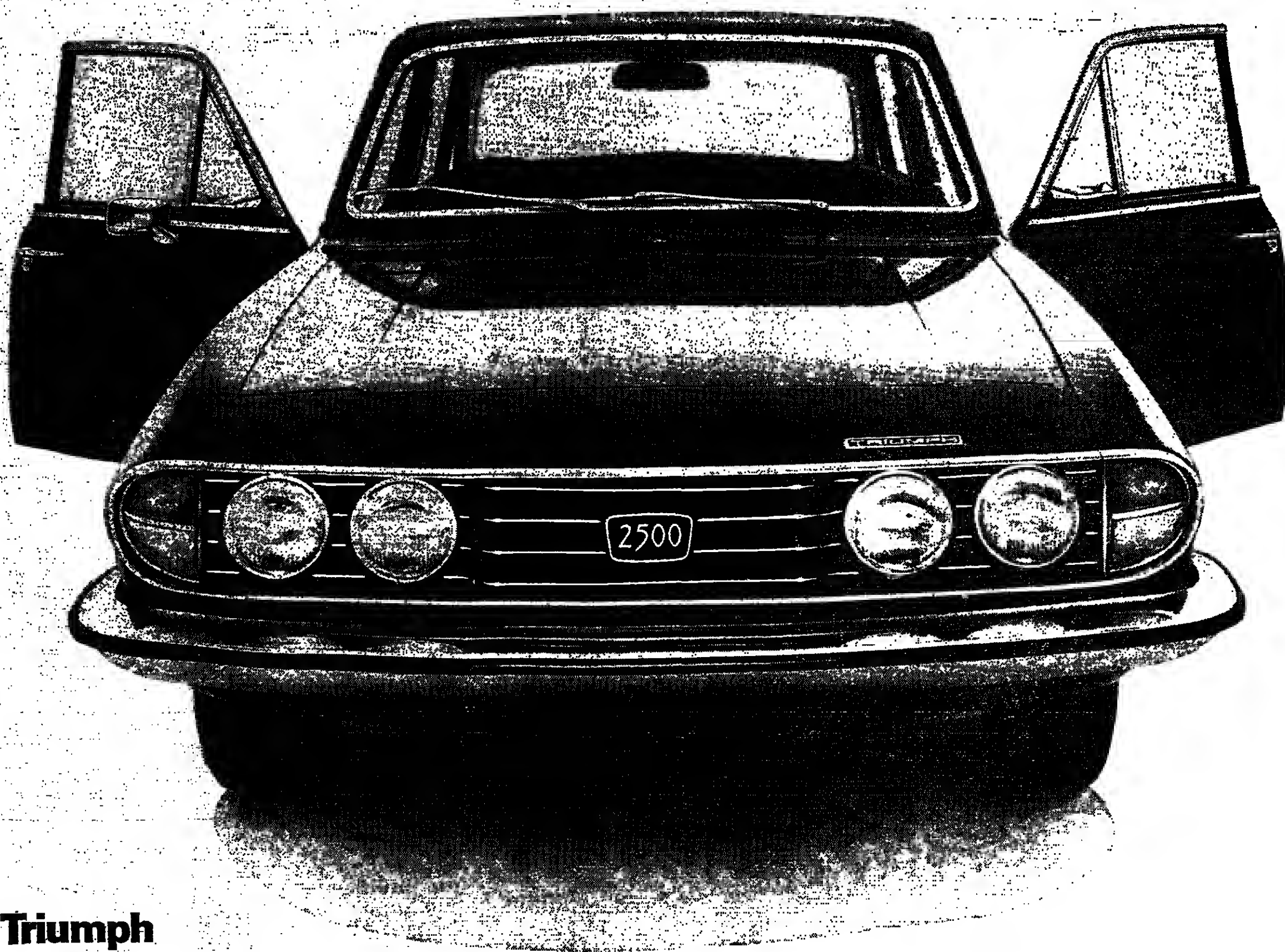
In fact, the 2500 TC is better value.

That's the wonderful thing about Triumph - good engineering doesn't cost you the earth.

Price £2,166-45, ex-works. Including VAT, Car Tax and fitted front seat belts. Number plates and delivery charges extra.

Give your Triumph dealer a ring.

Rover Triumph, British Leyland UK Limited, Coventry. Telephone: 0203-75511.



**Triumph**





## HOME NEWS

## 'Social contract' not binding on us, civil servants' union says

From Paul Routledge  
Douglas, Isle of Man

Limitations of the "social contract" on pay between the Government and the unions were clearly shown at the annual conference of the Civil and Public Services Association here yesterday. At best, it will do no more than "condition" Civil Service pay demands, and industrial action will still be used against wage curbs.

Mr William Keodd, the Association's general secretary, made plain that whatever its terms the compact between the TUC and Mr Wilson's Administration will not be contractually binding on the highest and most militant union in the Civil Service.

Addressing the opening session of the conference, he defined "social contract" as "the creation of a framework and an atmosphere in which major economic and social issues can be discussed and agreements or understandings reached after taking into account the needs and views of those immediately affected". He added: "I do not think it is any more than that."

After examining the Government's record to date, Mr Keodd said the next immediate aim must be the abolition of the so-called counter-inflation policy. "Union demands can be conditioned, and no more than conditioned, if the Government are seen to be tackling successfully the causes and pressures which lead in the demand for ever higher wage increases."

"But if I say that this start which this present government has made affords us more room for hope than anything in the performance of their predecessors, I must also emphasize that we cannot simply rely upon the benevolence of any government, however well disposed."

Civil servants were still suffering from the inflexibilities of incomes policy, pay anomalies, pay relativities allowances, London weighting, shorter working hours and better holidays. Social contract or not, the association was in dispute in the Post Office, the

Department of Health and Social Security and in the Land Registry. "I can see immediate trouble ahead in other areas", he said.

"And in the end, whatever the terms of a contract between the TUC and the Government, we have to say to ourselves as paid and elected officials, the only binding contractual obligation is that between ourselves and the members of the association. The nature of this contract is not speculative. It is in the clearest possible terms in our rules and constitution."

"The return of a Labour government, the good measures it has implemented so far, have not in any fundamental fashion altered the nature of the society in which we live. The basic conflicts still remain. We shall need to use whatever strength we have to defeat wage curbs and improve living standards."

Delegates to the conference passed by a substantial majority a motion on their full-time national officials on "inefficiency and ineptitude" in negotiating the terms of the £45m anomalies award granted to civil servants by the Pay Board in putting right injustices created by the statutory incomes policy. The motion is not expected to precipitate changes in the union leadership, although inevitably it produced dismay.

The conference went on to reject proposals to withdraw the union from the traditional pay research unit method of determining wage increases for white collar civil servants, based on comparisons with similar workers in outside industry.

In his presidential address, Mr Leo Laver said that last year's strike in the Civil Service, the first in its history, was successful in achieving its objectives. "However, the sad truth remains that we have yet to achieve the kind of breakthrough which will remove our members from the genteel poverty which they have endured throughout an era of general prosperity."

## Mr Hayward lists pride in 10 weeks of Labour

By Our Political Staff

The "social contract" on which so much of the Government's policy depends is not an edict handed down from on high and under duress. Nor is it confined within statutory limits and with statutory policies. In saying that yesterday, Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, explained that, far from being "a piece of paper", the social contract was a "living and developing relationship covering the whole range of our social and economic policies".

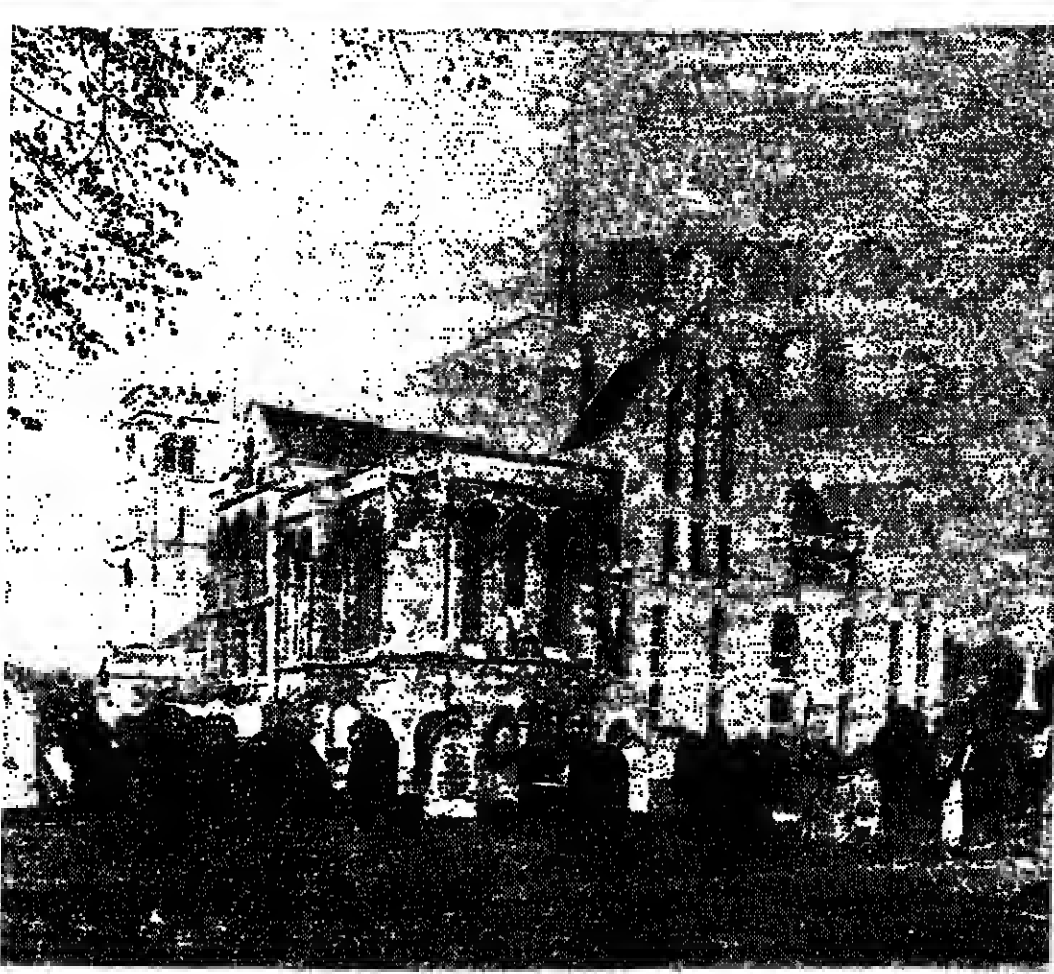
Speaking at the annual council meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Weston-super-Mare, Mr Hayward said the social contract was the result of a programme hammered out inside the Labour movement first in the agreement of July, 1972, and later in the agreement of February, 1973, entitled: *Economic policy and the cost of living*.

"When you think that it is only 10 short weeks since the Labour Government came to office, I believe we can proudly proclaim that our achievement has been spectacular. First, we said we would give priority to the least privileged and the least protected members of our society, those who have suffered most from inflation, the pensioners. This we have done."

"Second, we said we would introduce an effective system of price controls on the key items of the household budget, specially on foods. This we have also done."

"Thirdly, on housing and land, as soon as work is complete on the legislation to nationalize all development land, it will be introduced and enacted. We have stopped the rise in mortgage interest rates and we hope soon to reduce them from their present intolerable levels."

"We have in fact done rather more than was promised in the social contract of 15 months ago."



Workshop Priory, founded in the twelfth century, restored to modern design.

## New lines in restored old priory

By Philip Howard

Workshop Priory, in Nottinghamshire, one of the great church buildings of England, will be reconsecrated on Saturday, having had its east end restored in handsome but conspicuously contemporary style.

A squat, modern tower with a *fiche* over the crossing, and a new sacristy and choir vestry have completed the deformed jigsaw of the east end and restored the priory church to its original cruciform plan.

The vast priory was founded in 1103 by the first party of

Augustinians to penetrate the north of England. It was a place of great wealth and influence, and so attracted the particularly greedy attention of Henry VIII at the Reformation. Only the Norman Transitional nave, which had always been used as the parish church, with its two west towers, survived the pillage of the sixteenth century.

In 1968 a former member of the priory church choir, Mr John Ellis, who had become a wealthy local timber merchant, left £50,000 to complete the church. An appeal has raised most of the additional £190,000 needed.

The architect, Mr Laurence King, said yesterday: "To add to an ancient building in the contemporary style of architecture is to act in accordance with the great traditions of the past. We used similar stone facing to

marry with the original building and we continued the lines and the scale of the priory."

The fine gatehouse, once used to house visitors and welcome travellers and pilgrims through Sherwood Forest, has had major repairs and alterations to make it into offices for the Citizens' Advice Bureau and the Council for Community Care. It was the first elementary school in Nottinghamshire and was used as a school until three years ago.

The Vicar of Workshop, the Rev Peter Edmonson, said: "By giving it the new function of community care we are restoring, at any rate in part, what was intended by the founders of the priory and its gatehouse." On Saturday the Archbishop of York and the Duchess of Gloucester will attend a consecration Eucharist in the old priory restored.

## Big fall in pig herd bears out fears

By Leonard Ames  
Agricultural Correspondent

Farmers' pessimism about the state of the livestock industry is to some extent borne out by the March census sample figures for England and Wales, published yesterday. The pig-breeding herd was 37,000 down on March last year, a cut of 4.7 per cent, and the number of gilts in pig was down by 17,000, equivalent to 16 or 17 per cent.

The Ministry of Agriculture says that there has been some decline in the weekly numbers of sows slaughtered since a subsidy was announced on 1974 prices. But they are still running well above the level of last year and, on market prices as they are, pig-producers are still losing money.

Dairy cows are also down on last year by 36,000 (1.2 per cent) but beef cows went up by 176,000 (21 per cent). Total calvings during the three months before the census date

exceeded a million and by 2 per cent on the year.

Livestock prospects winter turn largely on the of feed. At a news conference in London yesterday, Sir F. Hardman, chairman of Home-Grown Cereals Authority, concluded that supplies of feed would be better after the 1974 harvest but that it would be unwise to assume that the rebalancing of stocks would be significant until prices had fallen. He thought, no change return to pre-1972 prices should stabilize lower level than at this peak.

The authority is also developing all interests in voluntary classification for milling wheat, on the of that in France, to encourage greater use of home wheat by millers.

## Most schools for blind 'academically dead'

By Our Education Correspondent

Blind children should not be taught in special schools. The 20 schools for about 1,200 blind and 2,300 partially sighted children should be closed and 80 schools throughout the country should have special units for blind children, it is claimed.

These are the main points of a deputation of blind lecturers put to the Government yesterday. They said a proposal to establish camps for children with different kinds of handicap would produce "ghettos for the disabled".

Mr Martin Milligan, a philosophy lecturer at Leeds University, said that with the exception of two selective grammar schools, other blind schools were academically dead. There was no access to higher education from them and the educa-

tion was not good enough to stimulate bright children developed after the age of 11.

He said the deputation, led by Mr Armstrong, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Education and Science, who had been told by the principle that children should be educated alongside the sighted.

A report they submitted to the National Federation of Blind and from the Assoc of Blind and Partially-Sighted Teachers and Students, put out that 97 per cent of children have to leave home to go to special schools. If these were adopted, 900 visually handicapped children would not have to live from their homes.

Educational provision for visually handicapped—commen the Vernon Report (National Council of the Blind, 1 Close, London, SW20, E1).

## Last week at Sotheby's



£8,400 Pauvets van Hilligert, King Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden (one of a pair) on panel, 14½ by 21½ inches

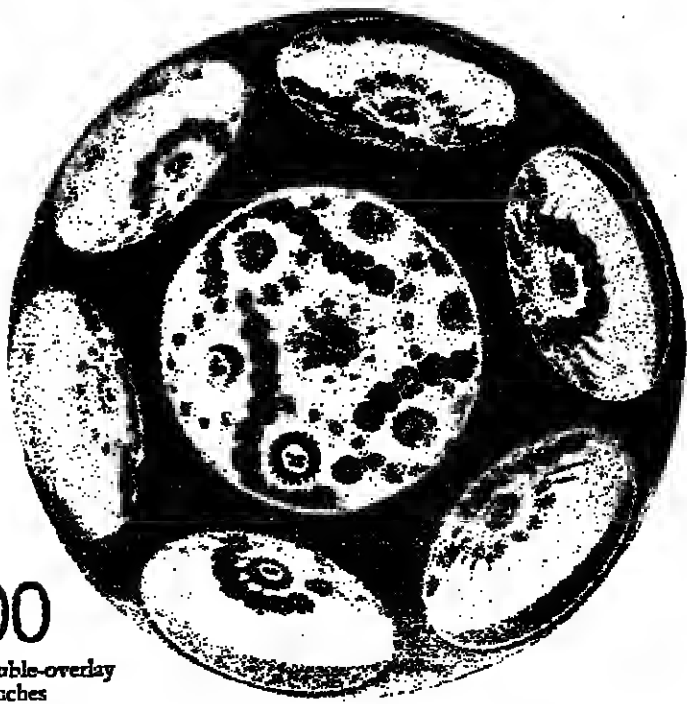


£200 A partly gilt and frosted silver card case, makers mark of W. & F. Bernard of E. Bernard & Sons, London, 1880, 3½ inches



£290

One of a pair of Chinese yellow-ground bowls, blue character marks and period of Kwang Hsi, 6½ inches



£3,200

A Baccarat dark-blue double-overlay paperweight, 3½ inches

These are some of the 2869 lots auctioned at Sotheby's last week.

They represent just four of the seventy principal interests covered by Sotheby's.

But it takes more than handling a wide range of subjects to become the world's largest auctioneer.

It takes a profound knowledge of the market; so we can advise precisely on what to sell—and when.

It requires the individual attention of over a hundred people with specialist knowledge of books, pictures, works of art, musical instruments, fossils, furniture—to name only a few.

And it needs representation in 13 major cities throughout the world.

Whatever your interests, Sotheby's can give you sound advice, authoritative valuation and selling expertise that's second

to none in the world.

On page 26 there are details of our forthcoming Sales, some of which you may be interested in attending.

**Sotheby's**  
FOUNDED 1744

The largest firm of art auctioneers in the world

Sotheby & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB

## Caretaker tried to kill headmistress, Crown says

A school caretaker put weed-killer in a bottle of blackcurrant juice belonging to a headmistress because his love for her was not returned, it was alleged in Leeds Crown Court yesterday. It appeared that he intended to poison her and then commit suicide, Mr James Pickles, for the prosecution, said.

Tom Woolley, aged 47, of Oldham Road, Springhead, near Oldham, Lancashire, pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder Mrs Dorothy Mary Ellis, aged 51, of Burnesfield Road, Oldham. He also denies alternative charges of administering a poison to endanger her life and with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy her.

Mr Pickles said Mr Woolley was appointed caretaker of the Springhead County Infants' School in February, 1972, and he did his job well. He was a widower, and Mrs Ellis, the headmistress, was a widow.

He continued: "It is plain that Woolley became very fond indeed of Mrs Ellis and he would, I suppose, say he was in love with her. She said she was friendly towards him and was sympathetic to him because he

was a lonely man who had suffered depression, but she did not respond to his advances."

Mrs Ellis complained three times to the divisional education officer that Mr Woolley was pestering her. In June, 1973, Mr Woolley told his boss: "I keep doing silly things at school. This woman won't go out with me. I keep pressing and pressing. I am possessed with her." Mr Pickles said Mr Woolley might have meant "obsessed" rather than "possessed".

In October, 1973, Mr Woolley told Mrs Ellis: "You are destroying me because of my love for you, but you are also destroying yourself."

The alleged offences took place on November 7 and 8, 1973. Mrs Ellis used to take to school a bottle of Ribena which she diluted with water and drank at break times.

Mr Pickles added: "It is admitted that it was Woolley who placed weedkiller in the Ribena, but you will have to decide what went on in his mind at the relevant time."

The trial continues today.

## RSPCA kept finance record inquiry panel

The RSPCA was criticised yesterday for lack of financial control in the past. Mr Game, the society's financial officer, told an internal inquiry panel that the society's affairs when he started his job in 1972, he could find no record what the society had and it could spend.

Mr Sparrow said the financial officer had been secretary, not an account was astonishing that membership fee had not increased since the 1930s that the net loss on m. ship in 1972 was £47,444.

Mr Peter Hunt, a member of the inquiry panel, said at the past five years' expenditure on animal care had increased by 50 per cent but the expenditure had increased by 86 per cent.

## M5 bridge opening

The M5 bridge at Avon linking the Midlands with West Country will be open May 23. But for the being there will be only lane in each direction.

## Manx call for inquiry into corruption

From Our Correspondent  
Douglas, Isle of Man

A group of Manx nationalists has asked the Home Secretary if the royal commission being set up in Britain to investigate alleged government corruption can extend its scope to investigate the Isle of Man Government.

A letter signed by six people has been sent to the Home Office in London. They say they are acting as individuals, not as a group, and are concerned with what has been going on here in recent years, and do not represent the views of any Manx nationalist organisation.

The letter refers to "dubious practices" in Britain, and adds: "If this can go undetected for years in metropolitan Britain, where every move of the incumbent Administration is jealously scrutinized by an Opposition almost as powerful as itself, what must be the position here in the almost total absence of any parliamentary opposition?"

It says that extending the British inquiry to the island would implement Britain's "constitutional obligation to ensure to the Manx people the good government which many of them feel is lacking in many important respects."

Mr Nigel Kermode, a café owner, of St Johns, near Peel, one of the signatories, said yesterday that some Manx nationalists had refused to sign the letter because it implied a recognition of the British Government's right to exercise final authority over Manx affairs.

## Correction

A news agency report on May 4 of a case at St Albans Crown Court in which a couple were accused of cruelty in their baby son, incorrectly quoted Mr Oliver Popplewell, QC, for the husband, in seeking permission to withdraw from the case, as saying that the wife would not be giving evidence. He in fact said the wife was now to be called as a witness and in the circumstances it would be embarrassing for him and his junior to continue to act.

## Entry qualifications for students will not change

By Our Education Correspondent

Entry qualifications needed by art and design students will not change when their diploma is given degree status next September.

The Council for National Academic Awards and the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design are to amalgamate on September 1. All courses leading to the award of Diploma in Art and Design will lead instead to the award of a CNAA degree of Bachelor of Arts with honours.

Directors of art colleges, leading artists, the National Union of Students and others had feared that all art students on higher education courses might be required to have two A levels. That led to recent correspondence in *The Times* on the relevance of O and A levels to art training.

Dr Edwin Kerr, chief officer of the CNAA, said at a special conference in London yesterday: "The rumour that our

council would insist on levels was always a lot rubbish. There was no proposal to change the requirements."

He said the requirement would not be changed "and until the council is satisfied by practitioners of art design and those who teach and design that the time to do that, it would only after widespread sign."

He said also that student had been awarded a diploma at any time from 1966 it could have been converted degree.

The minimum requirement the new degree course 'five O levels or fewer O combined with A levels. statement yesterday the said it would be a proposal that some students marked creative promise capable of taking the course without having the minimum educational qualifications.

## Milhinch plea for bail adjourned

Three weeks to the day after Ronald Milhinch first appeared at Wolverhampton Magistrates' Court to be remanded in custody, an application on his behalf was made to Mr Justice May in chambers in Birmingham yesterday for him to be granted bail. The application was adjourned until Thursday.

## Security guard cleared of theft charge

Gary Castle, aged 21, acquitted by a jury at a sex Crown Court yesterday stealing £300 in cash, the safety of the Treasury, safe at the Central Criminal Court on June 23 last while employed there as security guard. On the of Judge Edis he was found guilty on a further charge stealing £50. Mr Castle, of hall View, Stevenage, Herts, had pleaded guilty to both charges.



**"It is our intention to encourage good occupational pension schemes, and that is the message that I want to go out from the Government this afternoon. I hope that Industry will take account of it."**

The Right Hon. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P.  
Secretary of State for Social Services,  
House of Commons, Tuesday 7 May, 1974

## **In other words, Company Pensions are as important as ever.**

In a statement in the House of Commons on 7 May, 1974—regarding the future of the Social Security Act 1973—Mrs. Barbara Castle announced the cancellation of the State Reserve Scheme, and with it, the recognition requirements for occupational pension schemes due to come into force in April 1975.

She made it quite plain that it was her wish to "encourage the development of good occupational pension schemes, which are highly valued by the people in them."

Although the compulsion may have gone, the need for occupational pension schemes remains.

The need for the financial security in retirement which a good scheme can give; for life assurance cover which your employees' dependants need; and the flexibility which no State scheme can provide.

So the message is plain to everyone concerned with occupational pensions. Carry on the good work you are doing. Accelerate the action you are taking. And if you haven't taken action yet don't delay. Because, as Mrs. Castle said, "the setting up of any good new occupational pension scheme, or the improvement of an existing one, represents a move in the right direction".

**The compulsion's gone but the need remains.**

**COMPANY PENSIONS**  
**Don't delay. Act today.**

Issued by the Company Pensions Information Centre  
7 Old Park Lane, London, W1Y 3LJ.







## WEST EUROPE

## West Germany begins series of radical changes in leadership

West Germany will emerge in this week of political change with a new President, a new Chancellor, a new Vice-Chancellor, a new Foreign Minister and a new Chairman of the Federal Government. The changes, though directly derived from its predecessor, will show important changes of emphasis. President Heinemann has retired on the grounds of age to a second term and will retire on June 30. His successor is to be elected on Sunday.

The Government has hired the largest auditorium, the Concert Hall, for the election, which will be in the hands of the Federal Assembly of 1,036 members. This body comprises the 518 members of the Bundestag (including West Berlin representatives) and an equal number of members from the Länder Parliaments, delegated in proportion to the strengths of the parties in their various legislatures.

The ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats have a majority in the Bundestag with 535 seats against 199 for the Christian Democrats. The sole purpose of the election is to elect a new Chancellor. The Government candidate is Herr Walter Scheel. The opposition has nominated Dr. Konrad Adenauer, a retired Bundestag deputy.

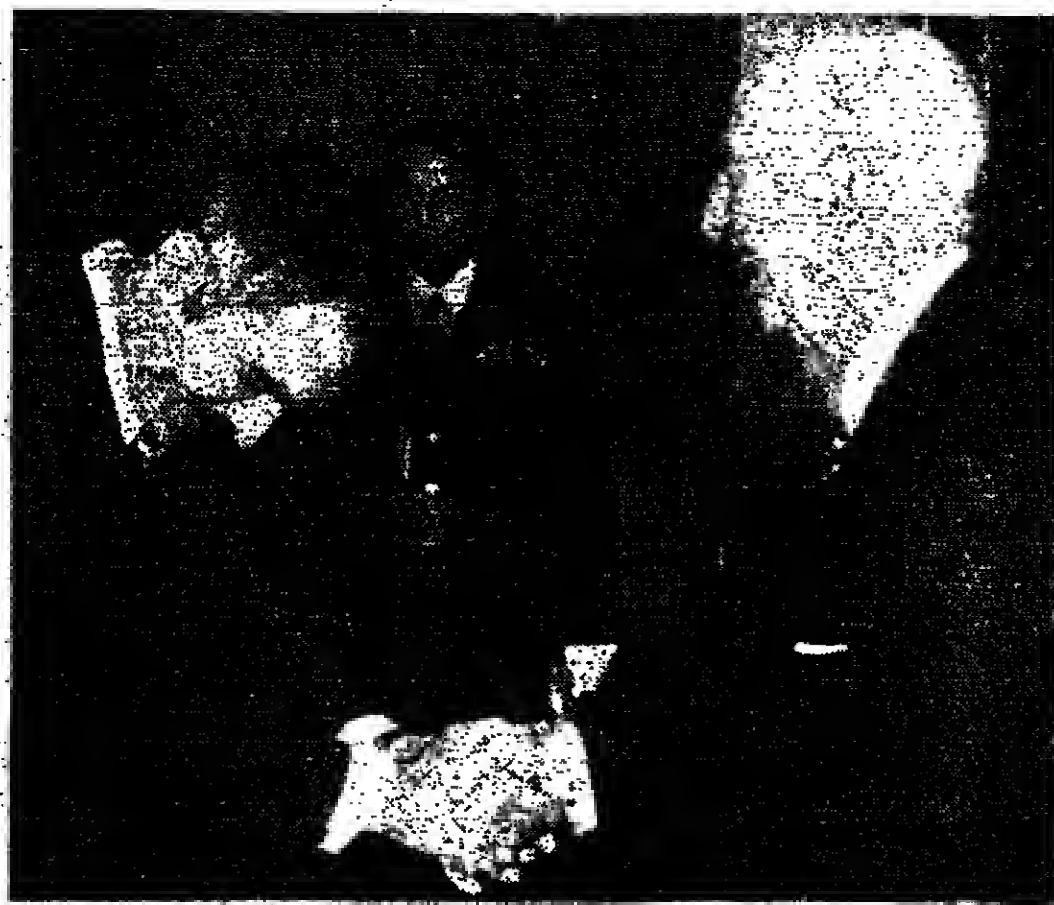
Herr Scheel, who was Vice-Chancellor under Herr Brandt, is now acting Chancellor as chairman of the Free Democratic Party, Foreign Minister and Chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers, is expected to win by a large margin. The resignation of Herr Brandt from the chancellery last week means that 24 hours after the President-elect is elected, a new Chancellor will be elected by the Bundestag. A coalition of 46, unanimously support Herr Konrad Adenauer, the Finance Minister. He will take the oath of office before the Bundestag on Friday, members of the Cabinet will be presented.

## EC leader sees Mr Wilson on renegotiation terms

George Clark, Labour Correspondent. The Labour Government's intentions for the renegotiation of the terms of British entry into the European Community were "cussed" when M. François Ortolan, President of the European Commission, and some of his senior officials met Mr. Wilson and other ministers at separate meetings in London yesterday.

The meeting with Mr. Wilson lasted more than one and a half hours. They are reported to have had a "friendly exchange of views".

A statement from the Foreign Office said that Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had informed M. Ortolan that he would wish to put before the European Council of Ministers "the problems which Britain is experiencing in the field of the Community budget and the common agricultural policy. He also raised 'trade and aid' and the question of greater access for Commonwealth countries to the market."



General Franco greets King Hussein of Jordan. The King, who is on an official visit to Spain, met the Spanish leader for private talks in Madrid yesterday.

## Protest strike in Denmark over tax proposals

From Our Correspondent, Copenhagen, May 13

A quarter of Denmark's industrial labour force went on unofficial strike today to support labour movement protests against the consumer and income tax proposals presented by the five-month-old Liberal minority Government last week.

The 40,000 strikers ignored the appeals of union officials to go to work, and about 10,000 gathered in front of the Danish Parliament building for a rally where speakers and banner slogans called upon the Government to resign.

During the day, members of the Government continued negotiations with the Opposition in an effort to reach a compromise that will allow the smooth passage of their plans through the Folketing tomorrow.

Mr Poul Harting, the Prime Minister, hopes to cut income taxes by 30 per cent and balance the budget through a combination of higher consumer taxes and reductions in state expenditure. At the end of the year he wishes to replace some of the consumer tax increases with a five per cent general increase in VAT, which at present is 15 per cent.

Both the Government and Opposition have agreed that drastic measures are necessary, for the balance of payments deficit threatens to reach 7,000m kroner (about £400m) for the year.

Several Opposition parties have objected to Mr Harting's proposals, claiming that they lack social balance and will place most of the burden on lower income brackets.

## Algarve cholera warning to British tourists

By Our Foreign Staff

British holidaymakers travelling to the Algarve should seek vaccination against cholera, the Department of Health said in London yesterday. They should be vaccinated at least two weeks before departure.

The warning followed an outbreak of the disease in the Algarve where yesterday health officials were investigating the death of a woman in Faro. Twelve people are being treated for the disease and the population of the town of Tavira was being inoculated. Authorities said the situation was localized and under control.

In the Huelva province of Spain, vegetables and crabs brought in from the Algarve have been destroyed. Further imports have been banned.

In giving its warning yesterday, the Department of Health added that vaccination provides only partial protection. The best safeguard was scrupulous care over food and drink—avoiding uncooked food and drinking only boiled water.

## Attempt to seize film

Madrid, May 13.—Youths forced their way into a cinema and tried to steal reels of a film containing a scene satirizing the right-wing Falange movement, *Hoja de Lunes* said.

## OVERSEAS

## Canon urges Christian backing for violence

Lusaka, May 13.—Canon Burgess Carr, secretary-general of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, today urged African Christians to support liberation movements and accused the Vatican of "complicity with Portuguese terror".

In a 6,000-word speech, he told the conference's third assembly here that the only alternative to continued guerrilla fighting in Portugal's African territories was their gaining complete independence. It was untenable for African Christians to reject violence outright, he declared, and the Churches should give unequivocal support to liberation movements. God had "sanctified violence into an instrument of redemption".

Canon Carr, of the Liberian Episcopal Church, criticized the compromising attitude of many Protestants towards apartheid.

The assembly, he said, had yet to decide on its attitude towards liberation movements. But he still believed that "the selective violence employed by the liberation movements is in sharp contrast to the collective violence perpetrated by the South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese regimes in Africa. Thus any outright rejection of violence is an untenable alternative for African Christians," he said. "If for no other reason, we must give our unequivocal support to the liberation movements because they have helped the Church to rediscover a new and radical appreciation of the Cross. In accepting the violence of the Cross, God, in Jesus Christ, sanctified violence into a redemptive instrument for bringing into being a fuller human life," the canon added.

The assembly, opened by President Kaunda of Zambia yesterday, groups 103 Protestant, Orthodox, Copric and independent Churches of Africa representing 48 million Christians.

The Roman Catholic Church does not belong to it but the Vatican has sent an observer.

Commenting on developments in Portugal today, Canon Carr said: "One thing is certain, no arrangement short of full and complete freedom from Portuguese political domination and economic exploitation can be an alternative to continuing the armed liberation struggle."

He praised individual Roman Catholics and Protestants whose work had "ensured the retention of a measure of credibility for Christianity in the minority-ruled territories in Africa."

But he had harsh words for the Church as a whole. "When the history of our epoch is written," he said, "future generations will be utterly chagrined by the complicity of the Vatican with Portuguese terror, both in metropolitan Portugal and in its colonies, as evidenced in the 1940 Concordat and the missionary agreement. In like manner, they will be mortified by the compromising attitude of much Protestant Christianity with its cardinal tenets of freedom—towards apartheid in South Africa and in Rhodesia," he stated.

## Hundreds of wiretaps ruled to be illegal

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, May 13

The Supreme Court has declared that hundreds of wiretaps carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation five years ago were illegal, on the ground that the wrong official authorized them. The unanimous decision by the court means that many prosecutions for serious offences, including drug offences and Mafia activities, will probably fail.

In 1968 the Government's authority to tap telephones was severely limited by an Act of Congress. The Act stated that only the Attorney-General or a specifically designated assistant Attorney-General could sign the warrants to tap.

The warrants, which should have been signed by Mr John Mitchell, then Attorney-General, were signed by his executive assistant, Mr Sol Lindenberg.

The case, then working its way through the Supreme Court, played a role in Mr Spiro Agnew's attempt to escape prosecution for bribery and extortion last year.

## Rhodesia rugby tour by Cambridge off

Cambridge University Rugby Club has called off its tour of Rhodesia next month but says the players will be free to go as a "private" side, if the Rhodesian Rugby Union agrees.

The club said yesterday that it had agreed, "to avert controversy, in the interest of the university and club" that the players should not tour as representatives of the university.

The decision follows opposition to the tour from the Cambridge Students Union—which will try to stop a private tour—Mr David Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge, and the Council of the Senate, the university's governing body.

## Prokofiev's widow must stay in Russia

Moscow, May 13.—The Soviet authorities have rejected a request by Mrs Elaine Prokofiev, widow of Sergei Prokofiev, the composer, to go to Britain. Her son Oleg has been living in England for two years with the parents of his dead wife and his child. Mrs Prokofiev, of Spanish-French parentage, married the composer in France and went to Russia in 1932.

Leading article, page 17

# A message to all Legal & General pensioners policyholders who have improved or are improving their pension schemes:

## Well done!

The advice you have taken is right, and this view is shared by Mrs. Barbara Castle, who in her statement in the House of Commons on 7 May, 1974 said, "The setting up of any good new occupational pension scheme, or the improvement of an existing one, represents a move in the right direction".

Although the provisions of the Social Security Act 1973 relating to the State Reserve Scheme and the recognition requirements for occupational pension schemes will not now come into force in April 1975, the need for good

occupational pension schemes remains.

Mrs. Castle recognises that employees need good pensions more than ever with today's inflation. Good occupational pension schemes provide them. Your employees' needs don't change, even if the Social Security Act 1973 does.

Legal and General's modern contracts have the flexibility likely to meet any future requirements, and are backed by efficient administration and unrivalled technical expertise.

If you don't already have a good occupational scheme, Legal and General can help you. After all, we already help

provide pensions for more people than any other insurance company in Britain.

  
**Legal & General**  
Britain's biggest name in pensions



# Mr Nixon still plans to take trip abroad

Dr Kissinger to Damascus on Sunday went a long way towards realizing Syria's immediate aims.

The Democratic leadership is savouring the situation. Mr Carl Albert, the House speaker, said that resignation was not the answer and suggested that Mr Nixon could still negotiate with the Russians, since Congress



One of the graduates who acce

sembled to hear President Nixon

## to blow up all Iraq oil wells

**Mr Whitlan**  
From Our Correspondent  
Melbourne, May 13  
Patrick White, the Australian

## in election

...the ...

majority leader, and his assistant, Senator Robert Byrd, dismissed the floor to say that the President ought not to be drummed out of office but that the Constitution should be followed.

see him pursued after undergoing the political equivalent of capital punishment. However, these matters—as Mr Spiro Agnew's case showed—have to be arranged.

It is questionable whether, under the Constitution, Congress could grant the President an individual immunity from further action. The next President would have to be involved in any "brokering", and so would Mr Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor.

radio in a broadcast monitored here. More than 50 Kurds, mostly women and children, were said to have been killed in a continuing 'raids at the weekend.

Revolutionary forces led by General Mustafa Barzani passed meanwhile bluntly on another Iraq oil installation in the Kirkuk region of southern Kurdistan, the radio added.

The wells were still burning from the Iraqi raid, it was said. Fourteen soldiers had been killed and 30 wounded in the operation. — Agence France Presse.

---

## Turkish explosion kills 10 miners

Ankara, May 13.—Rescuers

Mr. Whitlam said that the Government was determined to support the efforts of the Government to alleviate the problem of all, that Aboriginal, have my support.

Mr. Whitlam has Australians to leave the country, that the people, which caused so many Australians to leave the country for the wider world.

# ian leader alters

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible]

**LUXURY FLAT**  
W.E. & J.  
Bacon block  
solid  
kitchen, bar-  
and  
With  
large kitchen,  
bathrooms, 93  
sq. ft., Private  
Entrance Flats,  
7.

**TERRACE**

on or across  
completely de-  
signed 2  
are 2  
to be  
of limestone  
with stone &  
plaster finish  
modern  
baths, built  
in. Price

**LEWIS**

**SQUARE**

Modern and  
comfortable. Sited  
quietly near  
shopping centre.  
Electricity & lease  
held. £20,000.

**EWA**

Superb 3-bedroom  
Completely renovated  
period details.

Handsome, light w/  
equipped kitchen w/  
double drain sink,  
Downstairs electrocove-  
lins, Newly fitted bathro-  
om, shower fitting,  
space for car parking.

This house has been  
and is guaranteed to  
Price reduced to

Phone

**DULWICH**

New W. Dulwich Stn.  
Venezia/Chester Road, land-  
ing/staircase room, Victorian  
well-fitted bathroom, modern  
kitchen, large garden, view  
over sea and rear, air-con.

Fitted carpets, double  
oiler and F. & E. R.  
of 219,300, 01-670 8987.

**LONDON FLATS**

**CHELSEA, S.W.**

Super, new converted

**HAM  
RICHMOND, SU**

A delightful three bedroom town with 9 years ago is just five minutes walk from commons and schools are nearby. The accommodation comprises 3 bedrooms, room with view over study, fitted kitchen, oil bathroom, garage. Call lease, £17,100.

**DONALDSONS**  
01-370 4500

**3 MAISONNETTE, 1**

3 large bedrooms, two rooms, fitted kitchen and oven. Quiet on side of site and Regent's Park. See.

Please write Box 2712 Times.

**HURLINGHAM,**

Charming 2-storey 3 b rise terraced house in close to Hurlingham Ck walk from Putney T. resp. fabulous garden. Off street parking. Tonally superb. Regent's Park. See.

Price £27,000 Fresh Phone: 01-584 8517

ension ri  
order wi

[illegible]

**Rent \$240**  
Carriage, car-  
**\$937**

**STERS**  
Flat consisting  
Central  
are available  
room let \$2  
Chesters Close-  
to Court,  
\$89-\$100.

**R PAD**  
b. fully  
sc. 12.  
let \$7 per  
Low one  
one \$6-9

**W.14**  
all flats, all  
kitchens and  
bathrooms; waste  
water and gas  
furnaces;

**& CO.**

space Gas & h., encephron.  
From from £12.50 for  
lease.  
Phone : 01-584 8517, C.J.

**PARSONS GREEN.**  
Charming semi-det. 3 b.  
flat with rear garden,  
single bath, reception, h. &  
C.M. 94 year lease.  
Price £16,950 incl. car.  
Phone 01-583 1577, C.J.  
(5837)

**CHELSEA, S.W.**  
Light, spacious, fully mo-  
dified flat, in quiet cor-  
ridor flat 3rd, overlooking  
landscaped gardens.  
Equipped kitchen and bath.  
Built-in cupboard, C.H.  
shower, carpets and curtains.  
Price : £16,750 for 6½ yr.  
Phone : 01-584 8517, C.J.

**PIMLICO, S.W.**  
10 excellent newly converted  
2 and 3 rooms, very well  
kitchen, full bathroom, o.c.  
and bath. £16,500-£17,500.

**KALMAR BAKER & SONS**  
581 5566

**FANTASTIC BARI**

Corner Freehold 2 be  
one plus 2 apt. bldg. O  
above View across the  
before 11 a.m. or after  
offer over \$40,000 account

**SONNING-ON-TE**

Convenient for Henle  
Apartment Racers, London /  
M4, on the  
inadequate, railing and  
steps. With 3 bedrooms  
dining room, small  
bath.

**£5,000.**  
Tel. Reading 65

**NEW FLAT IN ST**  
Savoy and garden  
flat, beautifully done  
c.h. (includes station  
Waterloo), and shop  
trunked road, 5 min  
Tottenham 13 minutes  
to shopping centre. For  
garage, new washing  
machine, dryer, food  
fridge, 99. 10mm. £16,500.  
245 sq. ft. 440 or price  
6.50 p.m. 07-396 5822.

**BLACKHEATH. LARGEST**  
house. Not on estate. V  
Three bedrooms, bath,  
garage, w.c., garage  
heating. Extra include  
£12,800. 01-655 1061.

**GOING FOR A SONG**  
Chichester, S.W.10. 11p

*[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]*

[illegible][illegible]

**LAMBERT**-Mod. 2 b  
Thames view. Small  
rear patio, \$22,900.  
Tel.: 582 0699 (congl.)

**DULWICH**, (CCLG)  
West Morden house.  
\$21,000 o.n.o., for gnt  
0698 (day). 01-944 336

**MACEKATZKE**, Spang  
4 beds 2 baths, C.H.G.  
£17,000, 01-836 1562 or  
BAGLEY 01-836 1562  
Leisure woodland set-  
tings main & reconfig-  
ured. 1 qdse bedroo-  
m, £20,000 incl. adv. lat-

**INTERIOR DESIGN**. F.

being  
Penh'



Left: Kimono top with tie belt, style 7015, price £35 approx. Matching trousers, style 7030, price £16 approx. Long katan dress, style 7072, price £45 approx. All in cotton with silk embroidery and designed by Janice Wainwright. Colours, black, blue, cream, grey, wine, rust. Sizes, 10-14. Available from Dickens & Jones, London W.1.; Parkers of Hampstead; Sidney Smith, Kings Road, S.W.3; Image of Bath, and Cabaret of Leicester, in two weeks' time.

Strings of beads by Corocraft, 99p. Canvas wedge shoes "Potty" in assorted colours, £4.99. Snakeskin wedge sandals "Asp". Colours, red, black, blue. £14.99. All by Russell & Bromley.

**Above:** Off-the-shoulder cotton dress with elasticated waist, price £19.95. Shirt-style tie top with mid-calf frilled skirt in cotton. Prices: Top £12.50, skirt £19.00. All designed by Christopher McDonnell. Colours cream and red. Sizes 8-14. Available from Christopher McDonnell, 45 South Molton Street; Boutique of Grimsby; Pussycat of York and Parkers of Hampstead.

Enamel bangles by Corocraft, 75p each. Leather espadrilles "Jerry". Colours green, navy, beige. Price £6.99 Snakeskin wedge sandals as before. All by Russell & Bromley.

Photographs by John Carter. Hair by Francis at Ricci Burns.



as she is writ

ter that it loses its

ures are ill-chosen, charm, repetitive, and the text as they would. They look, particularly the end of the book

Ewing seems on hand-out publicity d should so much evoked to Balmain. Poiret clichés, really does truly have no twentieth-century

as straight pegs for a style, the current example being, of course, *The Great Gatsby*. Perhaps because it is the film which has imposed the fashion angle, which was never there to my recollection in the book. I find the whole thing hogus in this instance and am sure the only effect it will have will be to encourage even more women to wear the sort of silly, inappropriate hats, as did the young lady who presented the prizes at the Grand National and whose

said today that it no longer demanded the release of arrested trade unionists as a precondition for resuming talks with the Government.

The action committee remained firm, however, in completely rejecting the Government's stand that negotiations cannot be reopened unless the strike is simultaneously called off. Mr. L. N. Mishra, the Railways Minister, reaffirmed the Government's position tonight.

"Even if talks were resumed it is not clear that they would be about," Mr. Mishra said, "It is clear that the railwaymen's two main demands—a 75 per cent wage rise to give them parity with workers in nationalized industries and an annual bonus—are not negotiable."

The action committee claimed today that it had 25,000 railway workers and trade unionists have been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the Defence of India regulations. These are emergency measures that were introduced during the 1971 war with Pakistan and never lifted.

With the aid of soldiers and railwaymen belonging to a rival trade union organization, the Government is managing to keep food, coal for steel and power plants moving.

Journalists reveal an interest in ask because political breast-beating on the subject has awakened me to the fact that over the past few months a hail of fashion books has landed on my desk, almost burying a letter which contains the seeds of fashion? But I know that in 15-19 bought coats, 60 per 42 per cent per cent of to know ab lot English

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, May 13

Despite official suggestions for talks to resolve their differences between the capitals of Pakistan and Afghanistan, Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, Pakistan's Home Minister, has continued to make statements from Khyber in the North West Frontier Province to Kalat in Baluchistan, which tend to increase the Kahl regime responsible for the Pakistan's two northern provinces.

Mr. Qayyum Khan, who heads a faction of the Pakistan Muslim League and is a senior member of Mr. Bhutto's Government, has attracted the attention of political observers for his hard-hitting statements.

He has repeatedly accused the Afghan Government of meddling with the Pathan tribes on the Pakistan side of the Durand Line and accused Kabul of supplying arms and money to carry out subversive activities in the NWFP and Baluchistan.

Recently the press reported a big arms haul in the NWFP. German, Czech and Italian guns, ammunition worth five lakhs (Rs. 500,000) and 100,000 rounds of ammunition were reported to have been seized by the police at Peshawar while being smuggled from Afghanistan to Lahore.

The Home Minister, in his fre-

quent speeches, declared Pakistan would not negotiate with Afghanistan on the Durand Line or any other boundary. Any Pakistan-recognized territory in effect, he ruled out, would be the Afghan's right to speak on behalf of the Pashtun living on the Pakistan side of the Durand Line or, more correctly, the Pakhtunistan claim. The Pakistani Government, the Prime Minister said, had no direct interest after a break of nearly four years in the political and military committees of the Central Treaty Organization (Cento): some 18 months ago he was going to attend the next Cento meeting in Washington from May 22 to May 25.

Mr Bhutto committed him to his election manifesto 11 years ago to leave the Cento and to withdraw Pakistan's Cento military posts. He walked out of Sento saying it was "become irrelevant with the loss of the Cento" but revived the issue in the Cento order to, as he put it, "test Cento guarantees, to members to safeguard their territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Observers believe Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan and India make it imperative Islamabad to maintain its ties with Cento members, particularly Iraq and the United States.

dalliance with a publisher. Now, I have had sent to me books sufficient and diverse enough for an unpropitious author to choose another publisher. The fact is obviously a commercial subject, by doing no more than pasting together alternate pages of review copies; indeed, so impersonal is the general style of the volume, so inexorable about technique and so devoid of the quarries, that one might be forgiven for thinking that some writers had employed this technique already.

In any case, I can allay any fears publishers may have they are inadvertently thickening a catenative work. There are two excellent reasons for their calm.

Readers of this newspaper have been made familiar through Mr. Levin of the strange langour which steals over the columnist when the moment arrives, accumulating research, and, after a rather how imperative the thought, how indignant the urge, how thrusting the creative impulse, there is always another fifteen minutes before you really have to start work. Mr. Levin eats his culture. I crush my hair, but this insidious langour is converted in my case to a positive torpor when confronted with the moment of research, noting, adding and grinding details into a qualitative work of reference.

and the Court-  
lieve that  
causes of ch  
toms of cha  
is highly rec  
The other  
need not  
like  
specialists i  
everywhere  
book anywa  
the angust  
things might  
every risu  
me every  
trout. But  
are an intri  
read *The Go  
and I now k  
what was n  
consumed fo  
the work of  
Nichols's b  
explains an  
thing I have  
express wh  
Italian colla  
the only  
John Murr  
reading Ten  
Anthony Po  
*The Young*  
of sartorial  
Henry Cham  
prow Royce  
most succin  
*Sexual Politi*  
analogy of  
which I like  
*The Coverl**

# Communists quit Paris

# talks on Vietnam

Paris, May 13.—The Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam announced today it would no longer participate in the bilateral political talks with Saigon at La Celle Saint Cloud near here.

On April 16, South Vietnamese Government delegates refused to attend the talks in protest against the capture of Long Le Chan base by communist forces.

Saigon has set as a condition for resuming the talks that communist forces should return to their positions of January 1973.—Agence France-Presse

ence, Astute publishers should, therefore, send me lots more fashion hooks, for there is a good chance I may be too enervated to write anything myself.

"High on the torpor-inducing list comes Elizabeth Ewing's *History of Chinese and Century Fashion* (Batford, Ed.). For two hundred and fifty-two pages, the industrious Miss Ewing shuttles back and forth across the whole warp of fashion's loom—covering shops and sweat-shops, cost prices for Chinese silk blouses, the fashions of the Celestial Empire, The New Look—budding up her threads into a cloth as tightly woven and as enduring as a Yorkshire worsted. Alas, the texture is as dull and the individual threads as lost in texture. While this book contains an enormous amount of information, it is so dispersed throughout chapter

behindhand  
pared with  
sensible it w  
ted or sculp  
classical ar  
James our  
Gallery) in  
ness should  
youth, the  
The Declin  
Roman Emp  
paperback on  
as they paint  
yields the se  
silk from the  
and the  
which should  
letters a man  
every French  
"In every a  
genuine inspi  
y" the  
endurance an  
of impetu  
when turned

the country is com-  
Town, and how  
ould be to be pain-  
ted in a toga or  
mour (like King  
der the National  
rder that your like-  
not be dared by

the and Fall of the  
er, which I read in  
the same principle  
the First Bridge.  
ret of the theft of  
in a great detail,  
contains quotation  
be written in  
etre high outside  
ret-a-porter show,  
the absence of  
uration is supplied  
uous illusions of  
and the mimic ar-  
Many books  
into films are used

As a matter of fact, my  
interest in Miss Morris is on a  
mundane level. I know she is  
five foot nine, weighs 130  
pounds, and that her shoes weigh  
133lb, and that her shoes make  
her feet look more delicate than  
they are, but what I yearn to  
know is what size are her feet,  
what size is she, is she going to  
have the ghostly shopping  
problem of the nose-neck size?  
Where does she induce her  
"passion for trying on clothes,"  
what sort of "extravagances"  
must she avoid in dress?

It would be nice to think that  
she is teetering on the brink  
of Billie, going about her  
business immaculate and un-  
cut beiga gabardine. But, adding  
up the taste clues in the  
book, I suspect that the extra-  
vagance might in fact be pe-  
gged with beaded cuffs;  
that the hair will be less St  
Laurent than Cresta.

Exclusive designs from  
**Wallace Hatton**  
Creator of Beautiful Clothes

Now you can order direct from Wallace Hutton at much less than you would expect to pay through normal retail channels.

**THIS CLASSIC COAT-STYLE DRESS** is made by experts from double-knit crimped polyester and is ideal for every occasion. It is attractively styled on slimming lines and incorporates many excellent features: lapels and sleeves trimmed in white; lined back; overlocking seams; attractive buttons. In fashionable shades of Navy/White, Brown/White, Pink/White, Lemon/White & Apple Green/White.

Hip sizes: 34", 36", 38", 40", 42", 44", 46", 48".

*(Please note we cater for the larger sizes)*



ONLY £9.75 <sup>post free</sup>  
(please give second colour choice)  
All Wallace Hatton  
clothes carry full money  
back guarantee.  
Complete coupons and send your order today!

Also with  
long sleeves  
£1 extra.

W. Wallace Hatton Showrooms  
6 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM, LONDON S.W.16 (B)  
Please send me Classic Coat Dress. SIZE..... COLOUR.....  
I enclose Cheque/Postal Order for £.....  
NAME.....  
DRESS.....  
LONG ☐  
SHORT ☐  
SLEEVE ☐

s they say in

**Row** ( It costs very little  
more to be really  
well dressed . . . )  
*Best summers begin with a lightweight suit from Hawkes of*  
*from making superb bespoke suits in best British cloths,*  
*the leading suppliers in England of the exclusive "Crested"*  
*ready-to-wear clothes. We also have other readymade suits*  
*suit clothes in a wide range of prices, styles and sizes.*  
*been making and selling clothes for over 200 years. You*  
*haven't dressed until you've been to Hawkes.*

**HAWKES of Savile Row**  
Hawkes and Co. Ltd., No. 1 Savile Row, London, W.1.  
Tel. 01-734 0185



# Ruthless IRA plan to occupy and control parts of Belfast: scorched earth policy intended

## Avoiding da BBC overse

## Damage to cas news

# Free speech a MP critics of

# universities: NUS

The last Government brought considerable stability to the British defence industry and it was a stability that had been sorely needed. It would be a tragedy if Mr. Mason were all that spent

C) said that overseas bases were an attraction in recruiting and they must be careful to ensure that other means were put forward to attract soldiers. Every effort should be made to ensure that there were gaps of at least 1

It would be necessary to safeguard the country's oil supplies and to develop a special force for doing so. It should be a force whose main weapons included intelligence, to find out in the rear and hostile quarters of the world the information it could get.

Government had taken themselves to criticize the Secretary for the course he had taken over for Chile.

Defence sales did no wide hundreds of a pounds of exports, to advantage of the balance payments, but also new

General would instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions to prosecute the National Union of Students for incitement to a breach of the peace in respect of their proposed disruption of meetings held in universities by certain

The number of horses, ponies, monkeys and mules in this country is estimated at just under 100,000 though *The Sunday Times* had put the figure at a million. Numbers were growing, too. There were 1,600 farriers in the United Kingdom, so each one had to shoe 1,250 horses a year, on average.

**LORD HALL** of **LONDON** (Ind) said that although he was a newly limited owner of the "Farmers' Company his acquaintance with horses was limited. The issue here was essentially one of cruelty due to unsaddled shoeing.

**LORD MARGADALE** (C) said a horse owner might decide to hire go at shoeing the animal himself rather than waste money on a

There are (he said) the do-it-yourself people who buy shoes by the sack and hope they will fit the hoof. If they do, it is only luck.

LORD WIGG (Ind) said he wished the Bill well, but the registration provisions had to be looked at with great care. There had been a great confusion running through the debate: the will-o'-the-wisp of registration and a

LORD NEWALL said trimming was not mentioned in the Bill and he would consider this. He did not think it would be possible to have a separate qualification for trimming.

MR. SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C) said the directive was concerned only with the quality of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water. It did not deal with water below ground. Although it was right to proceed by small steps, the Commission

**SIGNOR MUGNOZZA**, Vice President of the Commission, said the Commission was carrying out studies and surveys of underground water and they hoped shortly to be able to put forward proposals. He accepted that the whole question of water had to be looked at from a Community concept and he recognized the need to move with speed. He hoped to

CD) said that consumer protection could make a significant contribution to the containment of inflation, but could not deal with it completely. Other steps would have to be taken to stop prices spiralling upwards. They should extend the protection of children. Often dangerous toys were still being sold.

ward in this regard in  
tion which would link  
of the state with the  
the people.

There were good  
this in Britain and D  
other countries shoul  
aged to take similar i  
was ready to help co  
izations, but they st  
independent. He was  
sensitive about the ne  
children and economi

tendency to overlook the early training. It might be that the time for registration was not yet.

[illegible][illegible]

cut for the consumer to judge the quality of the products he was buying. Much packaging and importance of education next.

The resolution was:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_







# Brain, Holder and the weather make it a nasty day for batting

## Old stops Indians from striking for target

## Time for a prayer from the three men of Keble

yer from  
of Keble

## Good all-round feat by Steele brings victory

Cambridge v Essex		Essex v Cambridge	
Essex (3) beat best Cambridge University			
by close wickets.			
AT CAMBRIDGE		AT CAMBRIDGE	
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	
W. Smeed, c and b Bore .. .. .	44		
B. Coverdale, lbw b East .. .. .	15		
J. Smith, lbw b East .. .. .	15		
Total: 74 (35 balls)		Total: 75 (35 balls)	
N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenna, .. .. .	21		
Russ and not out .. .. .	1		
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-40, 3-40, 4-40, 5-40, 6-40, 7-40, 8-40, 9-40, 10-40, 11-40, 12-40, 13-40, 14-40, 15-40, 16-40, 17-40, 18-40, 19-40, 20-40, 21-40, 22-40, 23-40, 24-40, 25-40, 26-40, 27-40, 28-40, 29-40, 30-40, 31-40, 32-40, 33-40, 34-40, 35-40		FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-40, 3-40, 4-40, 5-40, 6-40, 7-40, 8-40, 9-40, 10-40, 11-40, 12-40, 13-40, 14-40, 15-40, 16-40, 17-40, 18-40, 19-40, 20-40, 21-40, 22-40, 23-40, 24-40, 25-40, 26-40, 27-40, 28-40, 29-40, 30-40, 31-40, 32-40, 33-40, 34-40, 35-40	

## Scots have no choice but to see themselves as others saw them

## No surprises in selection of promising national eight

# It to see w them

With Jordan and Lornier surging forward, Dalglish could help improve Scotland's midfield play which, on Saturday's evidence, is in need of a little more spice.

## Promising national eight

administration and management of the athletic club—though he adds: "I'm still getting my feet under me." He was elected by the voters representative to the British Board they vote for me again," He says. "I've only played one full season as a 400 metres hurdler and there is much work to be done."

He has recently been studying a history course run by Billy Smith, American coach who advised him to go to Toronto before Hemery's 1968 Olympic triumph.

\_\_\_\_\_











## £4,000 plus Appointments

# BRADFORD PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

## invites applications for the position of Deputy General Manager

The Society is seeking a professionally qualified Accountant or Secretary aged 40/45 years supported by a sound background in administration. The successful applicant, whose previous experience should have taken him up to responsible managerial level in a substantial firm, will be required to undertake policy planning and management consistent with the image of a forward looking organisation.

The new Deputy General Manager will work closely with the present General Manager, who is due to retire shortly, and should prove a strong contender for that important office.

The appointment will carry an initial salary commensurate with the age, experience and qualifications of the person appointed and a car will be provided. There is a generous contributory pension scheme and other fringe benefits include generous assistance with house purchase in appropriate circumstances.

Applicants for this vacancy are asked to write - in confidence - stating full details of qualifications and experience to the General Manager, Bradford Permanent Building Society, 37-65, Sutcliffe Road, Bradford, Yorks. BD1 2AU, marked "PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL".

# SUNDERLAND BOROUGH COUNCIL

## DIRECTOR OF WORKS

Salary-£7,758-£8,388

Applications are invited for the above post from serving local government officers in England and Wales (excluding London), who should be able to offer a wide experience and a proven record of success in all aspects of the construction industry.

The Director of Works will be responsible for the management of a department with an estimated turnover of £11 million per annum and employing over 2,400 operatives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the execution, construction and maintenance of work of a civil engineering nature for which the Council is responsible. He will have a capital works section, under his control, which will from time to time tender in competition with private contractors for capital building schemes being undertaken by the Council. He will also carry out the maintenance, repair and reconstruction of all corporate property, in liaison with the Director of Housing and Estates.

An outline of duties and responsibilities and an application form can be obtained from the District Secretary, Town Hall and Civic Centre, Sunderland (Telephone Sunderland 78181, extensions 52, 53, and 54) to whom completed applications should be sent not later than 31st May, 1974, in envelopes endorsed "CONFIDENTIAL - DIRECTOR OF WORKS".

This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission.  
L. A. BLOOM, Chief Executive.

# KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

## DEPUTY COUNTY SUPPLIES OFFICER

£6,345-£6,777

The County Supplies Department has an annual turnover in excess of £20m in respect of stock issues, direct deliveries, contractual arrangements, and production and maintenance and service sections. The Deputy County Supplies Officer will be expected to be fully conversant with all Departmental activities and in particular to assume overall responsibility to the C.S.O. in respect of purchasing and contractual arrangements and printing production work. Experience of managing a central stores organisation is desirable as is a knowledge of computer control techniques in this sphere. A wide experience of purchasing and supply work is essential.

Membership of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply is desirable. Following consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission there are no restrictions as to who may apply for this post but, other things being equal, preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers.

Further details and application form returnable by 24th May from the Chief Executive (ref. P1), Kent County Council, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ. Telephone Maidstone (0622) 54321 ext. 513.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION  
HARPENDEEN, HERTS. AL5 2JQ

## STATION ENGINEER

A Station Engineer is required to head a team of 24 professional and 52 industrial staff providing building, engineering and maintenance services in this agricultural research institute supported by the Agricultural Research Council. There are extensive laboratories, glass houses and other buildings, and further development is imminent. The appointee will be responsible for effective and safe functioning of buildings, installations and services, the planning and execution of new projects, and will act as adviser on engineering and building matters generally. Many of the functions related to buildings will be delegated to the Superintendent of Works and Buildings.

Applicants should have a relevant degree, e.g. in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering and/or membership of a professional body, e.g. I.Mech.E., I.E.E., I.C.E., I.M.E., or be qualified as a Surveyor, Architect or Clerk of Works. Likely age range 25-35. The appointment (arising from reorganisation and regrading of existing staff structure) is in the grade of Professional and Technology Officer 1 Scale (under review) £3,276-£4,198 per annum, starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation with 5% non-pensionable allowance to offset contributions. Five weeks' leave rising to six weeks.

APPLICATIONS QUOTING REF. 225 SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING BY 12th JUNE, 1974, TO THE SECRETARY, FROM WHOM FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED.

# CITY OF LONDON

## DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

(£4,908 rising by 5 increments to £5,538 p.a. inclusive)

Applications are invited from persons having a suitable qualification and with wide experience in Social Services at a senior level for the above appointment as from 1st September 1974, in a small Social Services Department providing services for up to 12,000 residents and one teaching hospital.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from THE TOWN CLERK, PO Box 270, GUILDHALL, LONDON EC2P 2EJ. Applications on the prescribed form must reach:

THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE  
not later than noon on 6th June, 1974.

## PROJECT MANAGERS

Balfour Beatty Engineering Ltd invite applications from Senior Engineers for posts as Project Managers involving the initiation, development and management of a wide variety of projects involving civil, mechanical and electrical engineering work in the U.K. and overseas. Applicants should have previous project management experience, be aged 35-45, have a recognised degree and/or corporate membership of one of the major engineering institutions and at least three years' experience in the handling and management of project work. A background of project engineering of multi-disciplinary projects is necessary together with competence in the contract management of large construction projects. Applicants should have an understanding of up to date planning and scheduling techniques both operating and financial.

Successful candidates will be responsible for the overall control of one or more projects from initial concept, through all bid stages leading to contract award and from then to final completion.

Applications from engineers currently holding senior air posts with an appropriate background in design and contract work will be acceptable as the appointments to be made are in pursuance of a policy to expand an existing management team.

Candidates are asked to provide full data relating to their experience on projects and specific responsibilities undertaken by them.

Salary by negotiation.

Applications should be made to:

K. Marshall, Projects Manager-Operations,  
Balfour Beatty Engineering Ltd.,  
Marlowe House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.

Please quote PER/196 on envelope

## ARCHITECTURAL INTERIOR DESIGNER

required for major refurbishing contract of an international company's London headquarters. Immediate appointment.

Salary in excess of £8,000 p.a.  
Apply Box 2368 C, The Times.

# CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576  
Telex No. 887374

A challenging "start up" operation—open to a prime mover—share option scheme



## DIRECTOR-CORROSION PREVENTION AND COATINGS CONTRACTS

ARABIAN GULF—DUBAI

£10,000-£16,000 TAX FREE

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CORROSION ENGINEERING AND COATINGS GROUP WITH EXCELLENT TECHNICAL BACKUP

This vacancy occurs from the need of our clients to increase their share of world business in the Middle East. We invite applications from candidates aged 30-40, qualified as civil, structural or mechanical engineers who have acquired at least three years' experience in the Middle East negotiating and managing Capital Projects Contracts work in excess of £500,000. The successful candidate will report to the Managing Director in the United Kingdom and be responsible for negotiating profitable contracts and managing them through to successful completion: contracts for coatings for tankers, refineries, tank farms and treatment of industrial plant in need of protection against corrosion, etc. Contracts at the highest level in the Gulf States and the capacity to seek out and manage profitable business is essential. Initial salary negotiable £10,000-£16,000 tax free plus housing, contributory pension, free life assurance, home leave passages, educational assistance. Applications in strict confidence under reference DCP 3488/TT, to the Managing Director.

Challenging and remunerative international D.P. management appointments



## GENERAL MANAGERS—D P PRODUCTS

U.S.S.R.—E. EUROPE

c. £10,000 PLUS ALLOWANCES

EUROPEAN MINI-COMPUTER MANUFACTURER

Our clients have established successful marketing and support operations in Eastern Europe, which are based upon a comprehensive joint co-operation agreement. Resident General Managers will be appointed shortly to develop these activities profitably in the U.S.S.R. and in a group of East European countries. Candidates, aged 32-42, with successful main-frame sales and support management experience, will have a facility for languages and must understand the complexities of running an operation in a COMECON country. The successful candidates will report to the director of European Operations; they will be responsible for negotiating at senior level with State and Industry officials, and will control about 25 qualified staff in the short term. Remuneration by base salary negotiable to £8,000, plus bonus, housing, and generous allowances and arrangements to meet family requirements. Applications in strict confidence under reference GM3494/TT to the Managing Director.

An attractive position open to an Accountant with strong commercial flair—scope for equity participation in the short term—and opportunity to advance to the position of Chief Executive in the short/medium term.



## COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

NORTH KENT

£6,000-£8,500 + CAR

IMPORTERS AND ASSEMBLERS OF CONSUMER DURABLES T/O £2 MILLION + —SUBSIDIARY OF OVERSEAS PUBLIC COMPANY

This vacancy calls for Accountants (C.A., A.C.A., A.C.C.A. or A.C.M.A.), aged 30-37, who have acquired at least 2 years' practical experience in commercial/industrial accounting, controlling a staff of not less than 12, in an organisation utilising modern management control and marketing methods. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Board of the parent company for the further profitable trade up of an organisation which already has a very high profit per employee ratio. Nevertheless, there is an urgent need to install efficient accounting and modern management control systems. It is envisaged, realistically, that this company has capacity, and that the market potential exists to increase considerably, the present turnover in the next two years. Initial remuneration negotiable £6,000-£8,500 + car, by way of high basic salary and profit incentive scheme; contributory pension scheme; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference CA3492/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED  
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576 TELEX 887374.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### University of Liverpool

#### CHAIR OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Clinical Pharmacology which will become vacant on 30 September 1974, following the retirement of Professor A. W. Jones. The salary of the Professor will be within the range approved for clinical Professorial salaries. Initial salary will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Applications 16 copies, together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 1st June 1974 by the undersigned from whom further particulars may be obtained. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Liverpool, Quaker Rd, RV7 7TJ/2693.

H. W. Satchell, Registrar,  
The University,  
P.O. Box 147,  
Liverpool,  
L69 3BX.

### University of Southampton

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

#### PHARMACOLOGY—TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS

Applications are requested from qualified graduates with appropriate qualifications for two temporary lectureships in Pharmacology on a full or part-time basis. Experience in teaching medical students is desirable. Salary range £3,500 to £5,000 (part-time) or £4,500 to £6,000 (full-time). Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, The University, Southampton SO9 5BH, to whom applications should be sent not later than 24 May 1974.

### University of Aberdeen

#### RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for above post to work with Dr. D. Wilson on aspects of ion uptake by reticulocytes. The post is suitable for up to three years from October 1974. Candidates should have an honours degree in biochemistry or related subject or be graduating this summer. Suitably qualified candidates may be recruited to replace for a fixed term. Salary within scale £1,365 to £2,411 p.a.

Further particulars from the Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, should be obtained by 22nd June 1974.

### University College, Cardiff

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from candidates with Social Science qualifications for STENOGRAPHIC RESEARCHER IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION. Social Work or Criminology would be an advantage. Please send full details to Professor Sir John Jones, University College, P.O. Box 96, Cardiff CF1 1NL.

### HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD



Applications are invited for the new post of

## Management Development Manager

who will be responsible for establishing a Management Training and Development team to advise and assist the Hotel & Catering Industry to formulate and implement progressive management development policies and programmes.

Close liaison will be required with industry associations, professional and examining bodies, management centres, colleges and other interested organisations.

The successful candidate will be a graduate with not less than ten years' industrial or related experience, five of which will have been spent in management development.

Ability to diagnose management and organisational needs is important, coupled with experience in applying management development techniques at all levels. There must therefore be a corresponding ability to communicate effectively with senior managers, both inside and outside the Board.

The appointment will be based at Wembley, but some travel will be required. A car will be provided.

Salary will be in the range £4,577 to £5,452. There is a contributory pension scheme. Annual leave is 22 days rising to 25 days over three years, in addition to public holidays.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middlesex, telephone 01-802 8865, and should be returned by Wednesday, 29th May, 1974, stating clearly Ref. MDM/1.

## Conveyancing Solicitor

£5,000

Leading Birmingham Solicitors, with offices in the City centre, seek experienced Conveyancer capable of handling large volume of varied work with minimum supervision and of justifying a salary of up to £5,000.

Application with curriculum vitae to Box 1937 C, The Times.







a Special Report on the regions from the Alps to the Appennines

# Northern Italy



Left: go-lucky young people out for a stroll in the streets of Bologna. Right: gathering fuel in a quiet backwater of the Po valley.

## The iron crown of Lombardy symbolizes a remarkable concentration of vigour

Peter Nichols

Iron crown of Lombardy is a symbol of Northern Italy. The north sits on the peninsula with its steel strength and its high standard of living, if you like, its claim without the south and centre it would be a marvellous centre of concentration.

Alpine regions. The north is a remarkable concentration of vigour. A northerner will be quick to point out that the north has the near monopoly of industrial strength, the best newspapers—the *Turin La Stampa* and the *Milan Corriere della Sera*—a remarkable power of attraction towards writers and painters from the south, a high standard of living and a European outlook.

Lombardy and Piedmont are certainly the richest of the individual regions. Lombardy made its attempt at uniting the country centuries ago and failed: Piedmont followed in the last century and was successful. Every North Italian region has had a profound effect on European development.

Piedmont was for centuries the guardian of the passes through the Alpine chain and the House of Savoy was extremely able in exploiting this advantage. Genoa and Venice not only had long histories as great maritime powers but in the eighteenth century kept alive the republican tradition when absolute monarchy was the fashion.

And that is not enough for either of them. Genoa was outward-looking to the extent of producing Columbus. Venice not only controlled an empire but gave an example of highly efficient administration. All the north has that tradition. Piedmont was based on a hardworking and incorruptible civil service. Lombardy and Venice, after the demise of their own independence, experienced the effective rule of Austria which was foreign rule, certainly, but it functioned well.

It is a coincidence that the best of Italy's postwar prime ministers, Alcide de Gasperi, learnt his parliamentarianism not in Rome but in Vienna. This experience gave him a broader outlook on Europe and perhaps too great an attitude of struggling the shoulders towards the more indulgent attitude of his southern colleagues.

The traditions of the north are varied. Separate histories have made different societies in the regions of Lombardy, Piedmont, the Veneto and Emilia. Liguria has remained very much to itself in its somewhat isolated, mountain-locked position, but it has an identity.

There is no doubt that the highly prosperous area between the Alps and the Appennines, which follows the Po from its source in the Alps, through Turin to the Adriatic, Italy's only navigable river, looks more to central Europe as its spiritual source and less to the Mediterranean as the sea from which its ancestral ideas emerged.

Geographically the idea of a unity is convincing. The north is partially enclosed by the Alps and the Appennines. The international boundary passes largely through uninhabited areas in the high mountains except for three zones: the Riviera, the Swiss Ticino projection and the Trieste-Corizza demarcation line, about which quarrelling still goes on with Yugoslavia, and for most of its length the boundary follows the watershed.

It is a common idea that Italy consists of a north and south. In fact there is a vertical difference between north and south, but the real way to look at the north is horizontally, not vertically, following the Po in its course between the two sets of mountains, down to the Adriatic. This North Italian lowland plain is 550 kilometres long and runs from the highly industrialized areas of Turin and Milan to a misty, romantic, but flood-prone delta. This provides the only immediate limiting coastline because, on the other side, the Ligurian coast, however beautiful, is little more than an afterthought beyond the mountains.

## SANT'ANDREA NOVARA

£50 MILLION MACHINERY ORDERS FROM USSR

technological leader in the production of textile machinery, burners and waste disposal equipment

SANT'ANDREA NOVARA, founded in 1920 as an engineering maintenance workshop for a textile manufacturer, although it also built textile machines for the textile industry, in 1929, it had become an independent company and started manufacturing machinery for combing, spinning and spinning combed end similar fibres.

It now produces a very extensive range of this kind of equipment, from small domestic boilers to 20,000,000 Kcal/hr furnaces. To supplement its output of thermal engineering plant, it also manufactures boilers and complete units for water heating and central heating.

In 1970, the Italian associate of Roberts Co., Sanford (N. Carolina, USA), "Roberts Italia SpA", of Bergamo (31 miles from Milan) joined the group and helped SANT'ANDREA to enter the field of cotton and cotton/synthetic fibres.

In the international market, some of SANT'ANDREA's largest orders have been from the USSR. The first complete, full-production cycle plants—combed wool, wool/synthetic fibre and pure acrylic—supplied to the Soviet Union by SANT'ANDREA as the main contractor date back to 1965, the year in which its first 24.3 million factory was established in the Republic of Kursk, with a potential of 50,000 spindles.

The second was built in the Latvian Republic at Ogre near Riga in 1966 with a 40,000 spindle potential, its value being £4.2 million, while the third, £6.5 million plant, with a 60,000 spindle potential, was supplied to Pinsk in the Byelorussian S.S.R. in 1967. These were followed up by several direct orders for machinery alone. On 22 February last, the chairman of the Soviet

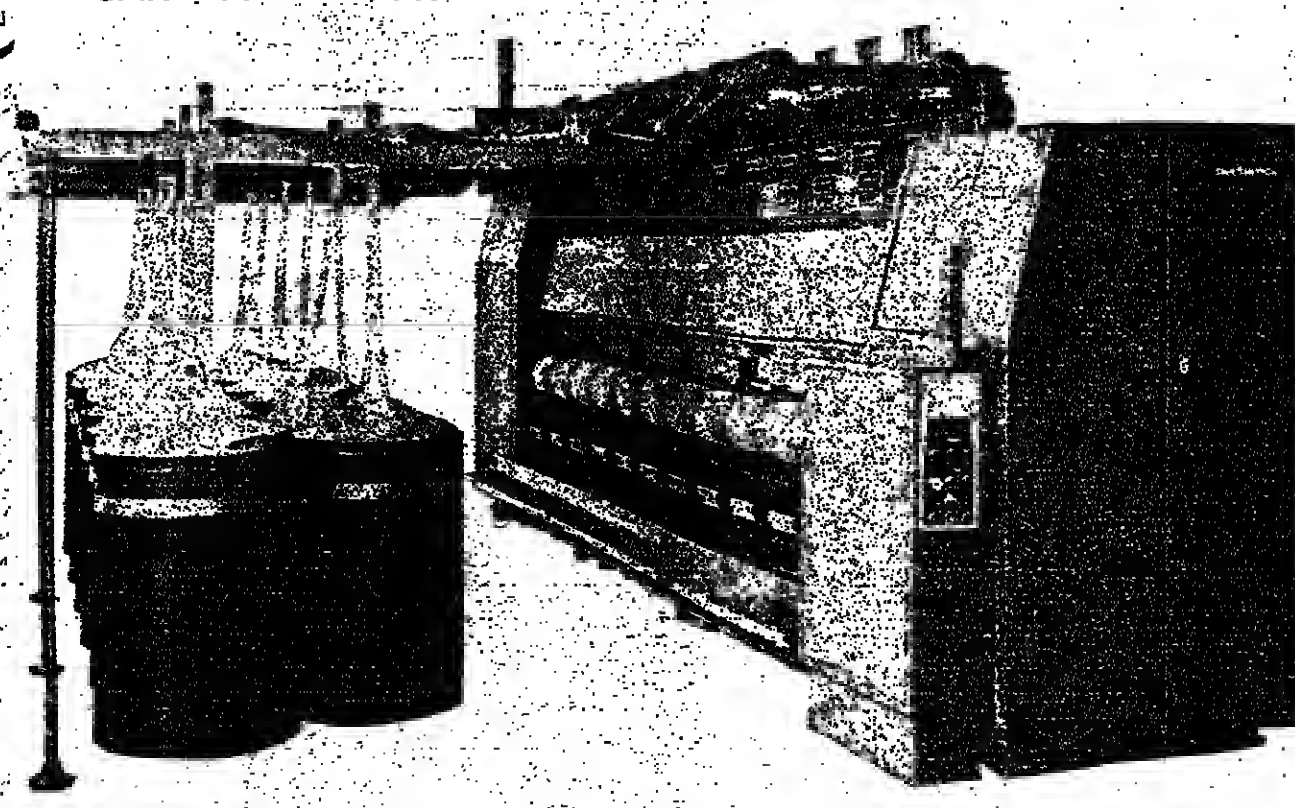
body, Technopromimport, and the chairman of SANT'ANDREA NOVARA Ing. Riccardo Parodi Delfino, met in Moscow to sign a contract for a further order for three complete full-cycle wool processing lines with a total potential of 200,000 spindles, to a value of £35 million. Particularly alert to any new prospects offered by technological advances or in the marketplace, a few years ago SANT'ANDREA decided to diversify still further by branching out into refuse disposal plant. The company has designed, produced and marketed a series of garbage disposers for industrial and domestic use as well as "Shredders".

These machines have proved to be highly practical, sturdy and efficient and have been very well received on European markets, especially Switzerland, Germany and France. They provide an easy, hygienic and economic solution to the growing problem of disposing of kitchen waste, rubbish and scrap materials in general (packaging materials, used tyres, cans, etc.). A comprehensive sales network to launch these products is planned in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States.

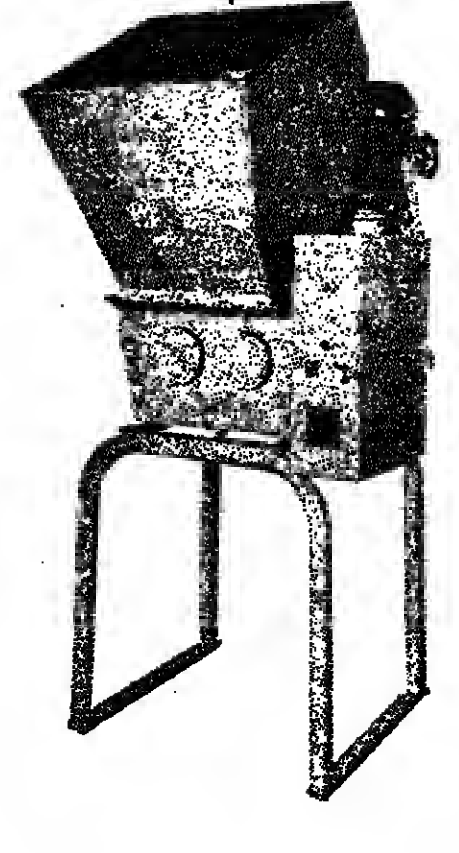
SANT'ANDREA NOVARA employs a total of 1,700. Production is at its factories in Novara, Cressa (between Lake Maggiore and Lake d'Orta) and Bergamo.

to be highly practical, sturdy and efficient and have been very well received on European markets, especially Switzerland, Germany and France. They provide an easy, hygienic and economic solution to the growing problem of disposing of kitchen waste, rubbish and scrap materials in general (packaging materials, used tyres, cans, etc.). A comprehensive sales network to launch these products is planned in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States.

### SANT'ANDREA AUTOMATIC RUBBING FINISHER MOD SSR.



GARBAGE DISPOSERS



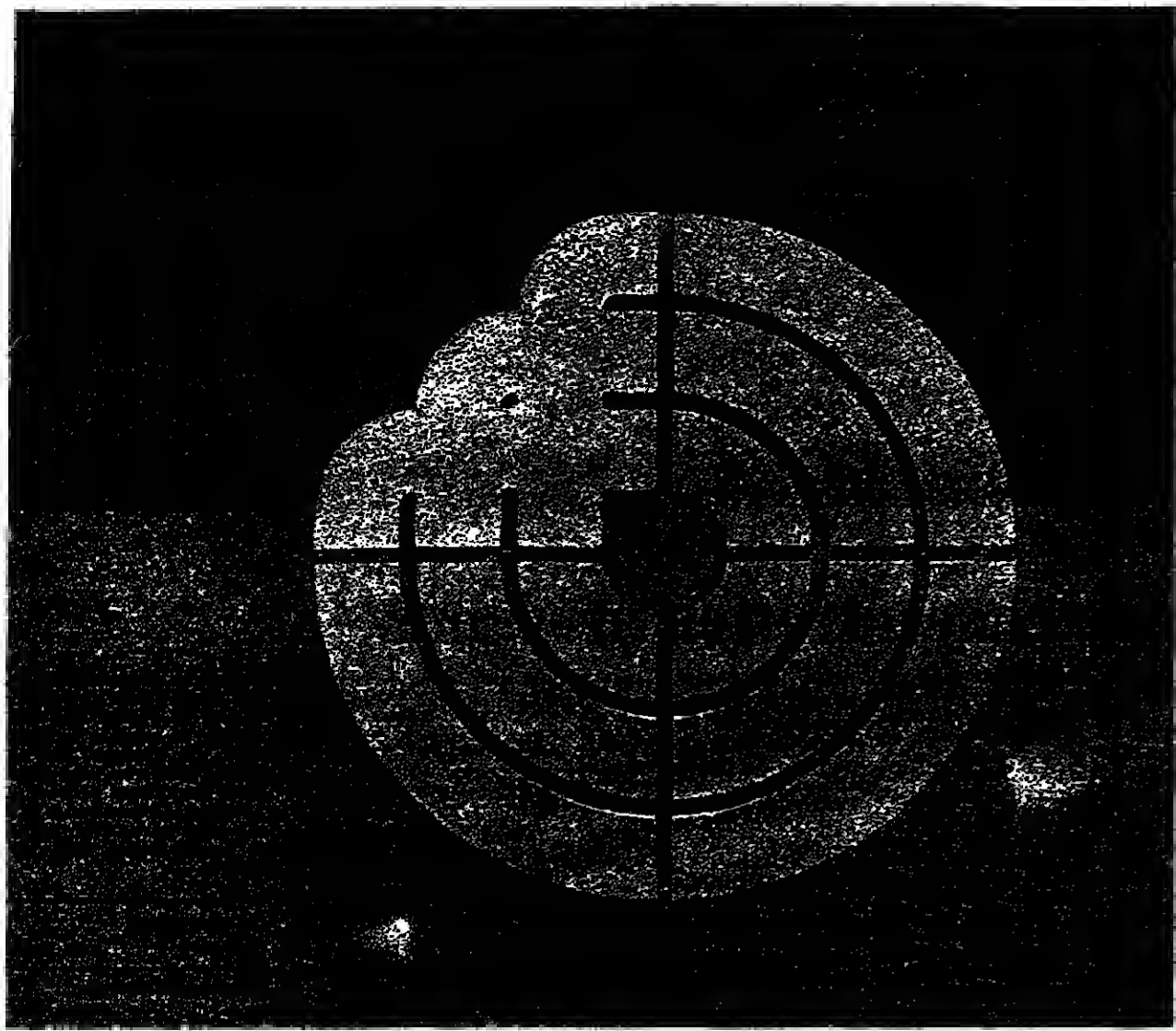
SHREDDER

SANT'ANDREA NOVARA

FFICINE MECCANICHE E FONDERIE S.p.A. VIA LEONARDO DA VINCI, 18 - 28100 NOVARA - (ITALY) - TELEF. 21791 - TELEX 20051 - TELEGR. OSANOVARA -



# Montefibre: the new textile science for Europe



**MONTEFIBRE**  
# TRADE MARK OF MONTEFIBRE S.p.A. - ITALY

by John Barrie

It would be far-fetched to maintain that Admiral Nelson was the cause of the north's economic dominance in Italy's economic life. But there is a grain of truth in the contention that Napoleonic France, deprived by the naval blockade of trade overseas, had to cultivate economic links with the conquered areas immediately beyond its borders like Northern Italy.

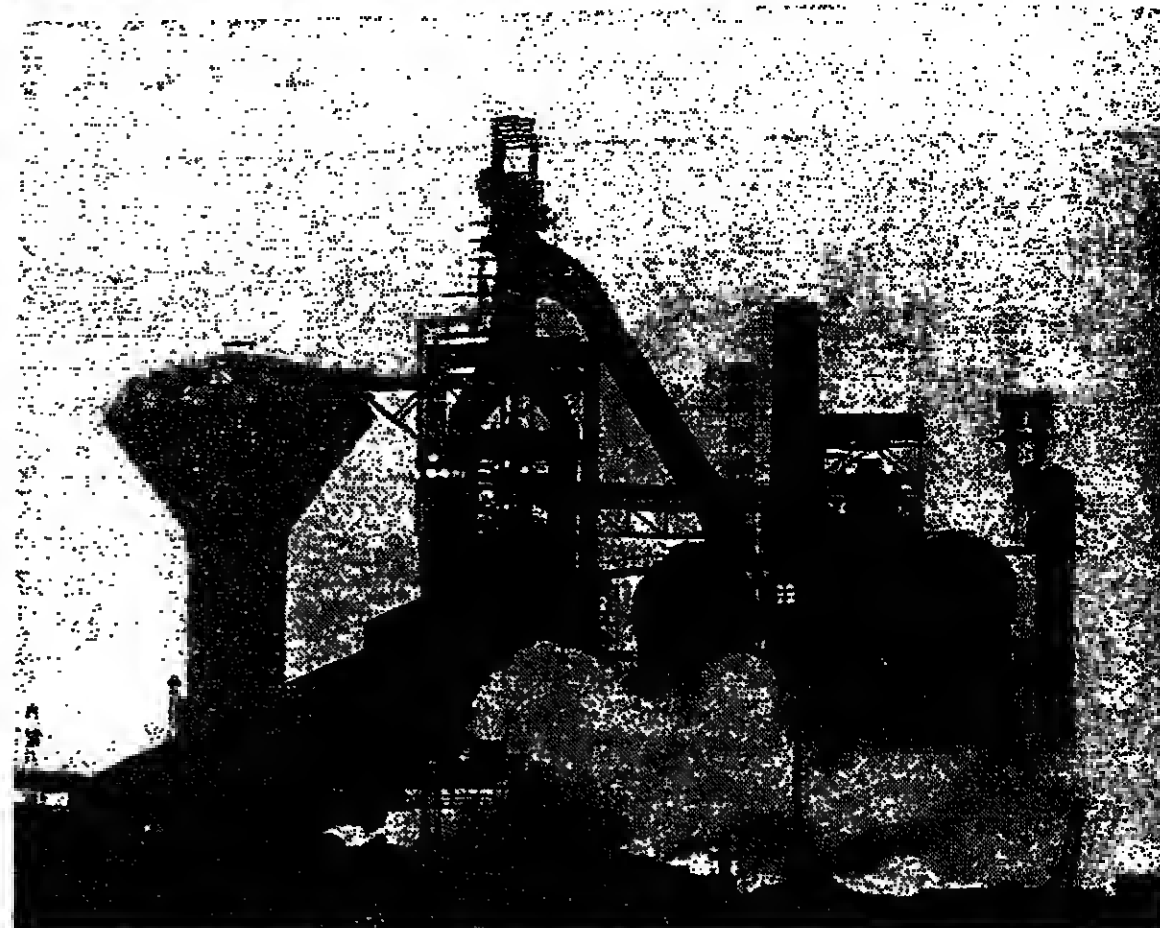
The Cisalpine Republic, later the kingdom of Italy, centred on Milan. It probably enjoyed better civil administration and laws than the Roman Empire. France had an increasing appetite for raw materials and implements, textiles, leatherwork and the first chemicals such as gunpowder. These factors encouraged the emergence of entrepreneurs more accustomed from the beginning to deal with the non-Italian speaking world rather than with their own south. Italian industry can be said to have been born between 1796 and 1814.

Since then the basic situation has not changed. Economic power is still largely concentrated in the north, particularly in the industrial triangle of Milan, Turin and Genoa. Arguments rage as to whether the north-south gap is narrowing and whether it will ever be closed. Usually the problem is surveyed from the viewpoint of the south or south-east. Instead, it might be useful to turn over the coin and consider why the north has remained where it is.

A local publication in Verco, Piedmont, lamented recently that Western provinces, which Novara, Turin, Milan and Genoa, was near the bottom of the list of provinces for per capita income growth between 1951 and 1971, implying that the north might have a different complexion on such statements, however, is the fact that the population of most of these northern industrial provinces has grown because of an influx of immigrants from the south. Hence their overall output has also gone ahead.

A study by the private industrialists' confederation, Confindustria, showed that despite generous official incentives only 31.5 per cent of total capital investment in industry between 1966 and 1970. Northern Italy, with 46.1 per cent of the population, captured 57.8 per cent of the national income. These figures suggest that the north is still the engine of growth for the country.

## North's industrial domination remains unbroken



This steelworks typifies the industrial skills of the north. Even when new plants have been opened in the south it is often necessary to bring in northern management.

(Milan) and Piedmont (Turin), with net per capita annual income about the £1,000 level.

The market leaders almost all come from the north. Fiat's cars, Olivetti's office machinery in Turin, and Ferrero's confectionery in Alba, Moncalvo's chemicals and Pirelli's tyres are among the countless firms in Milan, while Zanussi's domestic appliances are mostly made at Borgorose in the north-east. The north houses most of shipbuilding, engineering, banking and insurance. Among the few exceptions, the main postwar expansion in petrochemicals has been in the south.

After the seed was planted by Napoleonic France, northern industry grew steadily in the last century, thanks to a series of factors. The kingdom of Piedmont, which was the first to unify Italy, was given back the important post of Genoa.

Piedmont had to fight rearmament wars for unification, and there is nothing like the stimulus to technical progress. Northern Italy was just over the border for capital investment from France and Germany. Communications with the south were poor until 1860, the main railway from Milan to the south ended at Bologna.

Industrialization was helped by the availability of hydroelectric power in the Alps. The early years of the century were a period of unprecedented industrial expansion. Taking the average of 1896-1900 as 100, industrial production rose to 183 in 1911-15. Output of electricity increased from 45 million kilowatt-hours in 1895 to more than 2,500 million kilowatt-hours on the eve of the First World War. These two decades have been described as those of Italy's industrial boom, comparable to 1783-1802 in Britain.

The war further helped industrial progress, particularly for companies engaged in military production, such as Fiat. At the same time, it brought a deliberate attempt to move industries away from the North to regions like Emilia and Tuscany, which were further from possible battle zones and air raids.

### Fascism failed to end disparity

Fascism failed to overcome the disparity between north and south. Census statistics for 1957-59 showed that of 4,200,000 industrial workers, 65.3 per cent lived in the north, 15.3 per cent in the centre, and 18.4 per cent in the south.

The Second World War caused widespread destruction of plant everywhere, but represented a greater economic setback for the more fought-over south. The years since the war have seen a concerted onslaught on diversifying away from the north and promoting the development of the south. Millions of pounds have been poured into the Mezzogiorno. It is deliberate government policy to make the big parastatal corporations like ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) site their major new projects in the Mezzogiorno.

Private industry was at first reluctant to follow suit, but in recent years has increasingly complied, as a result both of government pressure and as the realization that many locations in the north have reached saturation point in housing, social services, communications and environmental safety. Olivetti was one of the first to open a new southern plant, at Pozzuoli near Naples. Now Fiat, Pirelli, Montedison and others have all moved into the south on a substantial scale.

But results have not come up to expectations. Too often these grandiose projects have remained white elephants, cathedrals in the desert, unaccompanied by the churches and chapels of medium and small entrepreneurs. For why should the

smaller concerns go south? Even if exempted by the official incentives, they may face a lack of skilled labour, a rudimentary banking network, inadequate power, water or telecommunications services, not to speak of the fear of local Mafia or Camorra influences. As for unskilled labour, there has until now been more than enough in the north thanks to the constant flow of southern immigrants.

In the Mezzogiorno it has frequently been necessary to bring in northern management, knowledge and subcontractors, so that an appreciable share of funds earmarked for the south have in fact ended up in the north. In some cases, privileged entrepreneurs have established new ventures in order to obtain the incentives, then bankrupted the southern companies while retaining a portion of the incentives.

Some regional governments in the north, like Lombardy's under Signor Piero Bassani, the left-wing Christian Democrat Premier, have negotiated arrangements direct with southern regional authorities on projects for the transmission of businesses. But nothing that the national or regional governments do is likely to reduce the north's economic preponderance in the foreseeable future.

**Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura**

Main office and Head Office in Rome  
Share capital and Reserve L17,000,000,000

**OFFICES IN ITALY**  
142 Branches

*Handles any banking transactions and services in economic fields*

The following branches are authorized to deal with foreign correspondents: Alessandria, Ancona, Asolo, Bari, Bologna, Casa de Montemarte, Cesena, Ferrara, Forlì, Genova, Grosseto, Macerata, Mantova, Monza, Napoli, Novara, Parma, Pavia, Pesaro, Ravenna, Rimini, Roma, Siena, Torino, Treviso.

**OFFICES ABROAD**  
Representative Offices in: Amsterdam, London, New York, Paris, Rome, Zurich.

**CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

### ADVERTISEMENT

## PIEDMONT: A EUROPEAN REGION

If we review the progress that has been achieved by Piedmont over the past twenty years based on the available social and economic statistics, we find that its growth rate has been one of the fastest and most intensive in Europe during the post-war period. In this area of 25,000 square kilometres, the population has increased by almost a million—from 2,500,000 to 3,500,000—since 1951, an overall rise of 39% in the period. Industrial employment has risen faster, by 50%: today 940,000 are employed in industry compared with 637,000 in 1951. In the past decade alone, Piedmont's gross internal product has risen by 19% in current figures (L.5,700,000,000 in 1973, compared with L.3,433,000,000 in 1963), and even when expressed in true terms production has risen by almost 100%.

It, however, we wish to find out the north about Piedmont today, about the regional community in which we work and the community we should like to create, we must not be content with the figures alone. We should look beyond those to understand the social, economic and territorial processes that have combined to produce this intensive growth and which in turn have been activated and influenced by that growth. In every industrial society, whether it is in the West or in Communist territory, economic growth is a dualistic process achieved by a greater or lesser degree of imbalance, but one that is always present. It is the territorial imbalances between different geographical areas, to which the industrial and agricultural and urban industrial life—between technologically advanced branches of industry and the remainder—and to imbalances in the distribution of income or use of resources in public consumption and private spending, to name only a few of the more relevant cases.

In Italy, these imbalances are associated with the complicated history of our country, which has resulted in a marked division between the North—which participated to a great extent in the industrial revolution at the end of the 19th century and early in the 20th—and the South which was quite isolated from these forces. It was not sufficient to bring about any degree of economic unification, especially as the protectionist policies adopted by post-unification governments and later called by the fascist state, which worked to the disadvantage of the agricultural economy of the South without providing sufficient incentive for industrialization.

When Italy's political freedom was regained through the Renaissance and with the help of the Alps, a new economic policy was introduced with more liberal trade and adoption of a gradual process of integration with the European Economic Community. Freedom of trade was an important factor in the growth of our industry, even though it was concentrated mainly in what is known as the industrial triangle of Turin-Milan-Genoa, which flourished as a result of the new incentives.

Since the early 1950's, the democratic governments of the Italian Republic started to ease the way for industrialization of the Mezzogiorno by creating a vast network of incentives and later by action on the part of public bodies. Nevertheless, the gap that had widened for so long could not be bridged all at once and it is not until now that there are any prospects for independent development of Italy's southern coast.

reliance on the part of the central power to any reduction in their status of economic as well as in expanding the functions and operations of the public administrative structure. This preliminary phase, during which the first regional governments have had to devote most of their energies to creating the institutions, is not going to be repeated. The main objective of our efforts is to build up a new mechanism for development on a national level to bridge the great gap that still exists between the North and the South.

On the purely regional level, the targets that we have set ourselves in our planning policy may be summarized as follows: The improvement of the Turin area, a concentration factor being the cumulative process of urbanization and industrialization, must be slowed down and decentralization must be given to more sustainable growth in the Turin area where the former social and economic fabric is crumbling.

At the same time, radical changes should be made to the agricultural structure with a view to increasing productivity and the Italian balance of payments in other words, greater attention should be paid to the agriculture as well as to the livestock sector. The development of the agricultural sector must be based on the economic basis of an industrial economy. The distribution system must also be reformed and the services sector must be reformed. The distribution system must be reformed and the services sector must be reformed. The distribution system must be reformed and the services sector must be reformed.

The regional development plan. The plan will be based on well-documented analysis of the true situation in Piedmont. Most of the research has already been completed, but some is still under way and will be available within the next few months. The plan will be a valuable instrument to provide assistance in this preliminary and exploratory phase of the development process.

Over the past year, the research findings and recommendations of UNES have been the basis of the development plan. The plan will be a valuable instrument to provide assistance in this preliminary and exploratory phase of the development process. The plan will be a valuable instrument to provide assistance in this preliminary and exploratory phase of the development process.

At the same time, we are making ready the instruments we need to administer the plan. One of the first major achievements of the new regional government. The Regional Council is now reviewing proposed legislation on a regional functional structure and on industrial areas which will probably play a vital part in creating the basic infrastructure for territorial development and in providing incentives for small and medium-sized companies.

As a result, there must be no further delay in diversifying production activity in the Piedmontese economy. With this in mind, we are consulting FIAT as to its plans and potential as that our regional planning objectives can be as realistic as possible. With this in mind, we are consulting FIAT as to its plans and potential as that our regional planning objectives can be as realistic as possible.

A regional policy against the background of Europe. In no doing, it is our avowed political objective not to use the Region as an excuse to separate different social and economic areas but to make regionalization a factor in increasing national and international integration, a function that is in itself an integral part of the cultural identity of Piedmont, which has throughout history been a political and cultural link between Italy and the rest of Europe.

## TRIESTE

the third Mediterranean Port (36,200,000 tons of goods loaded/unloaded in 1973) is confidently looking forward to the reopening of the Suez Canal, which will shorten by about 50% the route between the centre of Europe and the Orient.



**ENTE AUTONOMO DEL PORTO DI TRIESTE**  
34100 Trieste (Italy)—Telex no. 46257 DG EAP

## VENICE, THE MOST ANCIENT CITY OF THE FUTURE

This advertisement is presented by the "Azienda Autonoma Soggiorno Turismo di Venezia" who will be pleased to give you all necessary information: address RIALTO 4089, Venezia, Italy. Tel.: 26110.



## Formidable figure in Catholicism seen as possible future Pope

Cardinal-Archbishop of Turin, the most dresome to be known as Father Pellegrino, this lack of obvious pomp has won him a wide acceptance from the great prelates more than he about the small dignity of high canon.

Some of his statements could scarcely do less than anger the proud industrialists of the north. "The man commonly called in labour relations the employer is no more than an equal with whom the worker has stipulated a contract."

The search for the economic means necessary to pastoral action must never lead to compromises with any form of power—none is thinking naturally of political power and economic power—which in any way would place in danger the full liberty of

the church and prevent the church from acting according to the spirit of the gospel. His own preference for a simple title is another aspect of this outlook of the need for complete freedom for pastoral action.

The Archbishop is Piedmontese: he was born 71 years ago in Cuneo, near Cuneo, in the diocese of Fossano. He has been Archbishop of Turin since November, 1965, and one reason for the shock his arrival caused was not just that he is strong-minded in his convictions but that his predecessor had long been ailing.

His main inheritance was threefold: first an archbishopric which required to be put in order; second a tradition of Piedmontese Catholicism dating largely from the last century which is energetic and above all



Cardinal Pellegrino: "The search for the economic means necessary to pastoral action must never lead to compromises with any form of power."

## Politician's outward-looking approach

Malagodi, a man of the liberal and free market, is a Londoner. He was born there in 1904, but that is not his only connection with the political life.

His percentage can be said to have embraced the whole valley of the Po, which is the heart of Northern Italy. Malagodi was a writer and journalist who in 1921 was made senator. Malagodi's own degree thesis was on the subject of political ideologies and he himself still makes no secret of the fact that he loves politics.

From 1947 until 1953 he was Italian delegate at many international conferences and an adviser on economic and financial matters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was elected to the Italian Parliament for the Milan constituency in 1953 after having prepared an economic programme for the Liberals which was unanimously accepted by the party's National Congress.

This familiarity with financial problems adds to his credentials as a prominent northerner in Italy's political life. For centuries Milan has been a leading commercial and financial centre. Malagodi speaks of an eight-century document attesting to the commercial importance of Milan, even at a time when the Lombard kings ruled from Pavia. Lombard Street, he says, still further to this financial capacity of the Milanese as does the word "to Lombard" in German which, he points out, means to give something as a pledge.

Malagodi's familiarity with languages—he speaks perfect English, French, Spanish, German and probably others—underlines an outward-looking mentality that is another marked feature of the north. He sees a certain connexion between Lombardy and the string of economic centres that moves southward from Amsterdam through Düsseldorf and Cologne to Frankfurt and Zurich, a connexion that could never be supposed to exist once one was south of the Apennines. But that is by no means the only way he looks at the north. He believes that the northern regions have a character of their own and that a change really does occur when one crosses the Apennines. But even the

north has its marked differences: taking two leading sectors, he points out that the Venetians are well-known for their kindly disposition while the Genoese are regarded as being dour. Politically, there is a strong difference between the northern banks of the Lower Po, with its heavy Christian Democrat tendencies, and the south bank, which delineates the beginning of Italy's main communist stronghold.

This assured sense of identity of the north does not, he maintains, distract his attention from the national aspect of Italy's political life. "I do not share," he says, "a certain contempt and reluctance to mingle with people from the South." He ascribes this outlook in part to the fact that early in his career he worked with the late Bruno Zevi, former chairman of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, who was a southerner and was generally looked on as one of the outstanding figures in Italian public life.

**INSIDER GROUP**  
all the products of the steel industry

### Italsider — Genova

Hot rolled strips, coils 3 mm. to 100 mm. wide, plate, galvanised sheets, welded beams, bars, wheels, high carbon steel special plates.

### Dalmine — Milano

Seamless and welded steel pipe for any industrial and civil purposes.

### Terni — Roma

Electrical and stainless steels, forgings, castings, drop-forgings, concrete reinforcing bars, cast-iron, pressure vessels for chemical, petrochemical and nuclear industry.

### Morteo Soprelin — Genova

All types of steel containers, guard-rails, metalised metallic pavements, liquid gas cylinders, lubricant drums.

### C.M.F. — Livorno

Costruzioni metalliche Finsider. Study, design, construction, sale and erection of steel structures for industrial and civil buildings.

### Italmobiliari — Genova

Consulting design and construction of industrial plants. Head Office & General Management: Piazza Piccopietra, 9 - 16121 Genova

## SIDEREXPORT

Export Sales Organisation  
Head Office:  
Via XII Ottobre, 2 - 16121 Genova  
Tubular Products Division:  
Via Brera, 21 - 20121 Milano

U.S.A. Branch: SIDERIUS Inc.  
1345 Ave of the Americas -  
NEW YORK N.Y. 10019

London Office:  
54/62 Regent Street W1R 6QX  
Telephone 01-734 3251  
Telex: 28697 Siderital London

## MADE IN ITALY

WHAT ITALIAN PRODUCTS INTEREST YOU?

Let us know—it will be our pleasure to send you free information on the best Italian products.

**CONFERCO ESTERO**  
CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE, 15 - MILANO (ITALY)  
OFFICE OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FOREIGN TRADE



Giovanni Malagodi: "I do not share a certain contempt and reluctance to mingle with people from the South."

We have never staked everything on the success of one single model, or on one type of product, or on one field of activity. With the result that we can claim success with many models, with many products, and in many fields of activity.

FIAT

**Cars:** No. 1 in European sales. **Trucks:** No. 1 in Italy, No. 2 in Europe. **Fork lift trucks:** No. 1 in Europe. **Agricultural tractors:** the widest range in Europe. **Public transport:** vast experience in the manufacture of city buses and inter-city coaches, trams, trains, underground systems. **Other sectors:** increased diversification in the fields of civil engineering, aero-engines, nuclear energy, gas turbines, electronics, machine tools, earthmoving equipment, ecology, design of factories and sale of know-how.





Nairobi Bangkok Tokyo Johannesburg



Singapore Lima Rio de Janeiro Sydney

## Alitalia also fly to Rome.

These days, Alitalia have Africa, the East, Australia and the Americas all sewn up.

Which is not really surprising.

Rome, our home town, is the natural gateway to the whole of Africa. And it lies conveniently on the direct route to the Middle and Far East, and South America. So, we're very well placed to fly you round the world.

What's more, we've got the best jets for the purpose. Like the new DC10, the world's most comfortable big jet, now operating on Alitalia intercontinental routes. Like the Boeing 747, giving you a pampered passage from Rome to North American destinations.

Here's another idea: since you're passing through Rome, why not take a few hours out of your journey to explore the most beautiful city in the world? No-one makes it easier to get there than Alitalia.

So, wherever in the world you want to travel, ask your Travel Agent about our frequent departures.

We'll take you under our big wings.

**Alitalia**  
ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE

## Montedison chief wields power from the shadow

Eugenio Cefis, chairman of the chemicals and fibres giant Montedison, gets a bad press. He has been given a suspended prison sentence of three months, 20 days for polluting the sea near Corsica with "red mud" effluent from a chemical plant in Tuscany. His firm's "black funds" secret accounts running into billions of lire, used for financing political and pressure groups, have been up before Parliament's Anti-Corruption Commission.

In the scandal over reported payoffs to politicians by the oil companies, the central witness before the commission has been Vincenzo Cazzaniga, a close associate and until recently a member of the Montedison board. In recent weeks Cefis's name has appeared in the press in connection with backstage schemes to gain control over newspapers, and with alleged machinations to the detriment of Italian democracy in alliance with Professor Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the Christian Democrat Party.

The adverse publicity is largely Cefis's own fault. He prefers to remain in the shadows. His public relations staff operate under different criteria than in the Anglo-Saxon world, and are not even free to distribute his photograph.

The casual newspaper reader might not realize that Cefis was in the dock over the "red mud" purely because of his ultimate responsibility as chairman of the group, or that the probe into the "black funds" related principally to events before his time. Even enemies admit that, whatever his faults, Cefis has shown remarkable determination and powers of leadership in rescuing Montedison from virtual bankruptcy.

Cefis has loved secrecy since the September, 1943, armistice. Then, as a young regular officer, he took to the Alpine foothills near Lake Maggiore and became a Roman Catholic partisan commander. His power is now such that, at least from the viewpoint of public opinion, secrecy is becoming a liability. For, if only half of what is written is true, the air of mystery merely stimulates public curiosity.

Cefis was born in 1921, the eldest of a building contractor's large family in the Friuli town of Cividale, near the present Yugoslav border. He was destined for a military career and was commissioned into the

Sardinian Grenadiers, which took only tall men—he is 6ft 2in. Cefis married young, in 1943, into a prosperous Milanese business family, and he has always paid attention to cultivating his personal business interests.

Leading a partisan band gave him experience in command over men, a quality he subsequently applied in industry. It also brought him into contact with the late Enrico Mattei, then a member of the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy. Though Cefis's career was to resemble in many ways that of Mattei, and to be equally controversial, he differed in one important respect. He appears to lack the ideological motivation which governed Mattei's drive to provide Italy with an independent energy base.

Mattei called Cefis to assist him when he decided, instead of liquidating the pre-war Agip state petroleum corporation as ordered, to exploit the natural gas deposits of the Po Valley. Cefis occupied several important posts after Agip gave birth to the ENI group. But, for reasons which have never been clarified, Cefis parted company from Mattei at the beginning of 1962, and left to devote himself to his private affairs.

He was on his plantation in Tanzania when Mattei died in an air crash in 1962. Hurrying back to Rome, he succeeded—thanks to the influence, it is related, of Professor Fanfani, a friend since a brief involvement in Christian Democrat Party politics in Milan—in gaining the deputy chairmanship of ENI, under a largely figurehead chairman, Professor Marcello Boldrini. Appointment to the chairmanship came in 1967.

His sights were soon set on Montedison, second in size only to Fiat as a private group, whose affairs were heading towards trouble, though the public did not know it—Cefis obtained Government authorization for the parastatal ENI to buy, without publicity, enough shares to emerge in 1968 as the strongest individual shareholder. In spring 1971 Cefis changed horses, moving to the chairmanship of Montedison.

Cefis applied drastic medicine, closing down or selling off unproductive companies and writing off obsolete plants. This was reflected in a loss of 195,422m lire (£130m) in 1971 and of no less than 458,541m lire (£305m) in 1972.

Production was rationalized into four main branches of chemicals,



Eugenio Cefis, chairman of Montedison.

fibres, retailing and food. Lately increasing attention has been paid to banking and financial dealings on domestic and foreign markets. Montedison is consequently now back in the black. Although various criticisms have been made of the rescue operation, Montedison's turnaround was spectacular.

Cefis sits in a seat of power, astride public and private enterprise. Formally he is answerable to a controlling shareholders' syndicate, half from the public sector and half from the private, but little has been heard of it recently. He pulls political strings like the head of a big public

corporation, yet is not subject to the Minister of State Industry. In private industry he is a strong enough force to take on the Agnelli brothers of Fiat, and his friendships range from right-wing industrialists like Attilio Monti or Carlo Pesenti to Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, through a broad spectrum of politicians extending to Senator Gastone Nencioni, a Milanese leader of the neo-fascist MSI.

Cefis's motives and ambitions are frequently debated in the press. Piero Bassetti, Christian Democrat Premier of Lombardy, said recently that if Montedison was to be increasingly

involved in the political game, Montedison would be Italy, nor Lombardy. "Europe", Senator Merzagora, former of the Senate, who briefly a stopgap of Montedison, said in an interview with *L'Espresso* magazine, Cefis was amassing power with Fanfani, "one cannot see what able to stop them".

Help with the preparation of this Report was given by Eberardo Gardin, Lucas, Grazia Ne

### ADVERTISEMENT

## THE 'GENERALI' the leader of a major multinational Group

BASED IN TRIESTE AND VENICE, AN INSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED IN 1831 OPERATING IN ITALY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

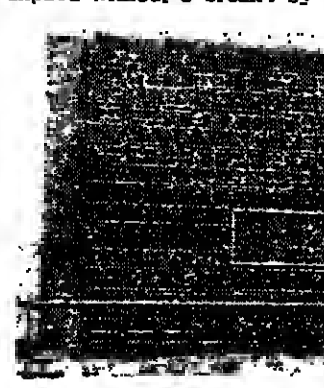
The "Generali" ("The General Insurance Co. of Trieste and Venice") is the leading insurance company on the Italian market, one of the largest in Europe and a company that has expanded throughout the world. The parent company heads a group of 31 affiliated companies operating in 36 countries, in addition to 24 associate companies, bringing the total number of territories in which the Generali Group operates to 45. The Company, which will be celebrating the 150th year of its outstanding and uninterrupted history in a few years' time, was founded in 1831 in Trieste, when that city served as the port of the great Hapsburg empire. A brief description of the European

known branches of insurance. There were already about twenty companies in Trieste but they operated solely in the sector of sea, river and land transit insurance, while only one company dealt with fire insurance. There was a definite requirement for a more comprehensive company and this was met by businessmen and industrialists concerned with asserting Trieste's international role. The initial capital of the company was 2 million florins, a substantial sum at the time. The company was named "Assicurazioni Generali Austro-Italiane", the word "Generali" in its title reflecting the intention that its business should extend to all types of insurance, one of the company's objects embodied in its articles of association.

The objective was a far broader territory than was covered by the other Trieste companies, extending beyond the frontiers of the Austro-Hungarian empire to the states into which Italy was divided at the time and even further, to the countries east of Italy and the Near East. These ambitious plans were made feasible by the company's organisational, social and financial structure, based as it was in two focal points: Trieste, the location of the "Central Management", responsible for overall industrial and financial administration and for promoting business in the Danube basin and beyond the Hapsburg Empire; and Venice, where the "Venice Head Office" was established to organise operations in Lombardy, Venetia and the rest of Italy.

The Trieste office was in the direct mainstream of traffic to Central Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, while Venice watched over the Italian market and

carried on the time-honoured mercantile tradition of that city. Only six months after its foundation, the Generali already had 21 agencies in the main cities of the Hapsburg empire, from Vienna to Prague and Budapest, and of Italy, from Genoa to Catania. The Company continued to expand without a break: by



Central Head Office building, Trieste

1837 it had opened an agency in Hamburg, a gateway to trade in Northern Europe. Later, about 1845, the Company started up in Prussia and Central Germany and by opening an agency in Warsaw, it gained a foothold in Russo-Polish territory where it offered fire and life insurance cover.

By the end of its first half century, the Company had achieved the objectives it had set itself at the time of its foundation. From the 1880's until the outbreak of the first world war, the Company—by now a major force with a substantial volume of business to its credit—continued to establish insurance companies in Italy, Hungary, France, Austria and Romania, thus laying the foundations for the future multinational insurance group. After world war 1, the Hapsburg empire collapsed and Trieste, the Company's home city, was annexed to

Italy. In this new political and economic context, the Generali obviously faced many problems, leading to the establishment of new organisational and financial structures. Having successfully passed through these difficult years, the Company and the Group continued to expand and consolidate, helping to set up

Latin America, South Africa and Australia. To the space of a few years, the Company gained a firm foothold in the new markets and established many local subsidiaries, or acquired sizeable holdings in local companies, thus broadening the Group's activities to every continent.

The Group has set up a particularly comprehensive network in Latin America and only a few months ago Generali's interests in Brazil were reorganised by creating the affiliated company,

several companies and purchasing shareholdings in many others inside and outside Italy. By 1939, on the eve of the second world war, the "Generali" had a direct or indirect interest in about sixty companies, more than 40 of them in Europe.

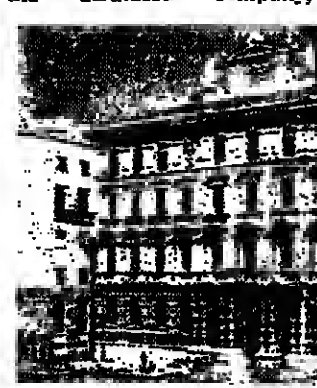
The aftermath of the second world war caused many setbacks for the Company, as for all other European financial concerns: the Generali had to withdraw from all Eastern European countries which had formerly provided their subsidiary companies operating in those states being nationalised.

To offset these losses (the Generali Group had no less than 14 affiliated companies and large property holdings in Eastern Europe), it strengthened its position in the West and created new, promising bases in territories where its operations had previously been fairly restricted, such as the United States,

forced by the purchase of a joint holding in a further Australian company, operating in the Life sector.

Further important cooperation agreements have been concluded more recently with leading international companies, the latest being with the Japanese "Mitsui Mutual Life" of Tokyo.

In 1971, in conjunction with "Aetna", the Group opened the "Generali European Marketing Office" in Brussels, an original venture in the European insurance world that foreshadows similar



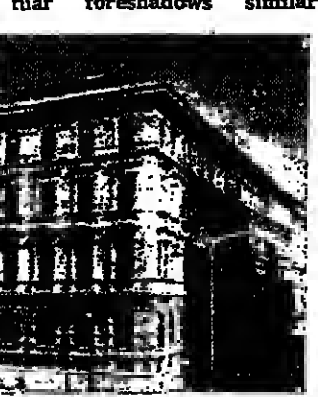
Milan Head Office

"Generali do Brasil". A representative office has been set up in the United States for liaison and promotion with regard to international business, as well as a Branch writing reinsurance business. In South Africa and Australia, the decision was reached to work through local companies, in view of the special nature of these two markets, and a majority holding was acquired in two well-known companies in this end.

The Company's international expansion was further strengthened by means of an international mutual co-operation agreement in 1965 with the leading American multi-line group, "Aetna Life and Casualty". In 1968, this agreement was rein-

developments in the European Community. This office provides its insurance clients with the two-fold advantages of centralised management and prompt and expert service such as only an insurer firmly rooted in its own community can offer.

In the EEC context, the "Generali"—multinational in spirit from its very earliest days—has been making active steps in different places to build up a single European insurance market, a project rendered feasible by the free circulation of capital and services. A brief review of the current position of the Company and the Group will give some idea of the international nature of its work.



London Head Office

In Italy, in addition to the

head office in Venice a head office was established in Milan since the end of the second world war. The latter was created by the amalgamation of two long-established companies operating in the Accident sector in the capital of Lombardy. These two offices direct operations in Italy, the Venice seat in particular having organisational responsibility. It is housed in the historic "Procuratie Vecchie" building, owned by the Company, that forms one side of the incomparable Piazza San Marco.

In Europe, the Company is represented by its head offices in Austria, Belgium, Germany and Spain, as well as by having representative offices, branches and agencies in Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Malta, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

On the London market, the "Generali" operates through its U.K. Branch, which incorporates both a Life and a non-Life Department. Bearing in mind the spirit of European cooperation, the Group's policy is one of balanced expansion of its activities in the U.K.

A picture of the extensive interests of the Company will be provided by the following facts. While it operates in its own name in a total of 23 countries, the Group also works through member companies in others, some of these being among the foremost concerns in their own country. In the EEC context, the "Generali"—multinational in spirit from its very earliest days—has been making active steps in different places to build up a single European insurance market, a project rendered feasible by the free circulation of capital and services. A brief review of the current position of the Company and the Group will give some idea of the international nature of its work.

prominent private companies operating in the Life sector. In Belgium, there is "Concorde Belge", "De Nederlanden van 1870" in Holland, "Deutscher Lloyd" in Ger-



On the left, the "procuratie vecchie", Venice Head Office of the Company

many and "Caja de Previsión y Socorro" and "Covadonga" in Spain. Central and Southern America have already been mentioned. The Group operates in South Africa through "Standard Generali" and in Australia and New Zealand through "Vanguard", and also "Aetna Life of Australia and New Zealand".

A clear picture of the Generali Group's interests is provided by its consolidated Balance Sheet. In 1972, total premiums written exceeded Lire 742 milliards (Lire 1,000 milliards if associated as well as affiliated companies are included). Balance sheet assets amount to Lire 1,387 milliards and almost Lire 1,322 milliards has been allocated towards "mathematical reserves" as a guarantee fund to the group's clients. Its fixed assets have been assessed at Lire 470 milliards, while its "securities and guaranteed loans" amount to Lire 843 milliards. Sums insured in the Life department amount to Lire 8,354 milliards. Of the Company's new ventures in the financial sector, of special note is the estab-

lishment of "Generali Participazioniarie ed Assicurazioni" which provide financial support to



On the left, the "procuratie vecchie", Venice Head Office of the Company

in its insurance by the property field, has also set up a "Generali" to operate in the farming sector, a "Generali" can claim standing experience in reclamation since the mid-1880. The Chairman of the "Generali" is Life Senator Merzagora, a leader in the world of finance and a former of the Italian Vice-Chairman Carlo Pansa, Francozzi, Managing Director, the Generali are Eugenio Canzano, Emilio Di Rendone and Zaccardi. The member General Council Board of Directors prominent person of the world of finance.





## Editor's independent policy boosts sales but earns 'red' label

Then, in November 1973, the editor of the *Corriere della Sera*, Piero Ottone, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Journalism—an Italian equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize—the Milanese establishment was horrified.

To the Milanese businessman, with his box at La Scala, his yacht moored at Santa Margherita or Kapallo, his money safely invested in Switzerland or in Liechtenstein, Ottone appeared as a communist fellow traveller who, in less than two years, had turned the *Corriere*—once such comfortable, safe reading—into a Communist propaganda sheet.

Ottone smiles his gentle, ironic smile when people accuse him or his paper as "red". He thinks of himself as liberal who believes in modern capitalism, free initiative, parliamentary democracy and individual freedom. But then makes him appear as a revolutionary in the eyes of the Milanese bourgeoisie.

His answer is: the attempt to make the *Corriere* a modern newspaper, objective in reporting, independent in judgment.

Piero Ottone (his family name is Migoanega, but he is known by his mother's name which he uses as a pen name) was born at Genoa on August 3, 1924. He was himself 20 years old and still an undergraduate when he entered the journalistic career as a sub-editor on the *Genova Corriere della Liguria* which was published by the psychological warfare branch under the Allied Military Government.

Ottone still remembers with affection Captain Geoffrey Holmes, who was in charge of the news room and who taught him the iron rule of the three separate stages through which the news must go: reporting, analysis, comment. It was from him that Ottone received his first praise and encouragement.

After a short apprenticeship with Captain Holmes, Ottone joined the *Turin Gazzetta del Popolo* and in 1948—having meanwhile graduated in law—was sent to London as their correspondent. In 1950 he was transferred to Bonn but returned to London in 1953 as correspondent of the *Corriere dell'Informazione* part of the *Corriere della Sera* publishing company.

Two years later the *Corriere della Sera*, after he had been on a brief and successful assignment in Algiers, posted him to Moscow, the first Italian correspondent to be admitted there. His reports from the Soviet capital gave the Italian public for the first time a fair and objective picture of Soviet society.

In 1956 he was back in London as correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*. London is the town where he lived longest since his boyhood in Genoa, altogether about 10 years. Besides the

doctrine of the three stages, he derived from his English experience his love for weekends in the open air and for golf that, together with yachting, are his main hobbies.

In 1962 Ottone returned to Italy with his Danish wife, whom he had met in Moscow, and his two children, and settled in Milan as special correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*. In those years he published most of his books, including *A Russia Revisited*, a penetrating analysis of the changes that had occurred in Soviet society since his first stay there 10 years before.

In December 1968, Ottone was appointed editor of the *Genova Secolo XIX*. There he could first test his conception of a newspaper based on thorough, independent reporting rather than literary excellence. The *Genova* shipowners did not like it, but the circulation rose from 35,000 to 140,000, a high figure for an Italian provincial paper.

It was mainly for this reason that in March 1972, the owners of the *Corriere*

della *Sera*—which was beginning to experience financial difficulties—wanted him back as editor.

In two years Ottone transformed the *Corriere della Sera* from a newspaper well written, with an excellent literary page but rather conformist and respectful of economic and political power, into a truly independent paper in which good reporting is at a premium over literary essays.

As a result its circulation increased to 800,000 copies, with peaks of 890,000. Ottone is planning to have a Rome edition published, which should bring circulation to about one million. In spite of this—or perhaps because of this—Ottone has not had an easy life as editor of the *Corriere*.

Bombs were thrown at the newspaper building a few months after he took over. A right-wing organization that purports to speak on behalf of the so-called silent majority once covered Milan with posters inciting the readers of the *Corriere* to boycott their paper. Ottone

also had to face internal opposition led by one of the most brilliant Italian columnists—a master of the Italian traditional style of journalism—Indro Montanelli.

For years a kingmaker at the *Corriere*, Indro Montanelli was incensed at not being consulted when Ottone was appointed. Some months ago he resigned and is now preparing to launch a new daily newspaper that will be called *Il Giornale* and is expected to appear in Milan in the autumn under his editorship. He has already persuaded a number of journalists of the *Corriere* to follow him in this new venture.

*Il Giornale* has huge financial means at its disposal: where they come from is not clear. Indro Montanelli says the newspaper will be owned by a cooperative of journalists like *Le Monde*, but this is inconsistent with the high salaries that are being paid to those who over from the *Corriere*.

The founding of the new paper is seen here as part of

a drive by powerful economic interests in Milan, allied with the Christian Democratic leadership in Rome, to gain control of the Italian press. The ultimate aim may be to weaken the *Corriere* and induce the present owners to sell.

"The *Corriere*", Ottone says, "is like a free city placed in the middle of a hostile dukedom." He does not mention the name of the duke but everybody knows it is Eugenio Cefis, the powerful head of Montedison.

To stop the expansion of the Cefis empire, the Fiat president, Gianni Agnelli, backed by a Milanese oil man, Angelo Moratti, a year ago bought a controlling interest in the *Corriere* but the recent agreement reached between Agnelli and Cefis about the leadership of the *Confindustria*—the Italian industrialists' federation—indicates that a truce has been signed between the two. It is a dark omen for the survival of the free city of the *Corriere*.

Giorgio Borsa

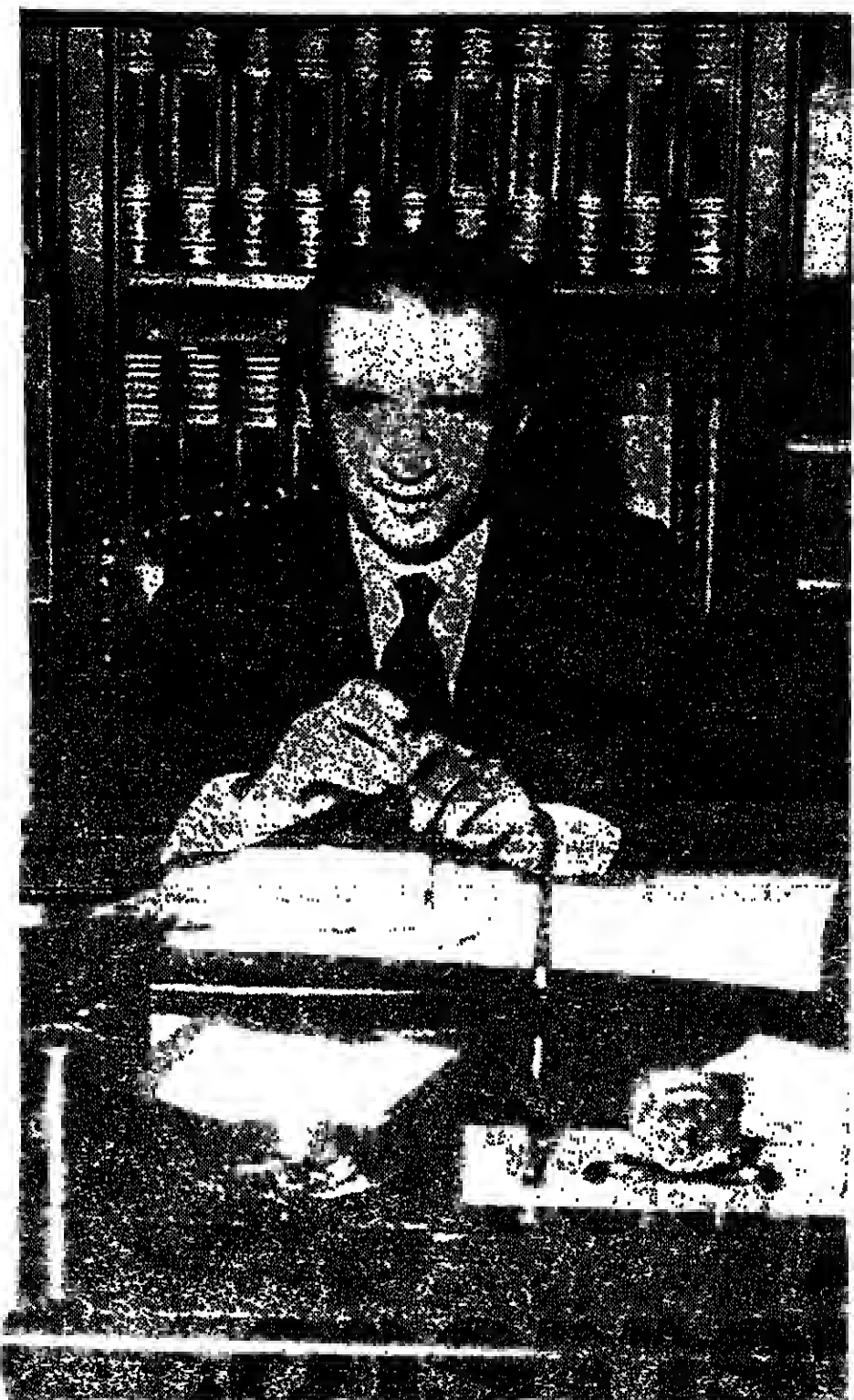
Now is The Time to invest in residential Tourism—

**BUY IN ITALY—**  
IN THE EXCLUSIVE TOURIST VILLAGES BY THE SEA  
—BY THE LAKE—  
IN THE MOUNTAINS  
—wonderful Holidays  
—inflation proof  
—High revenue

**IP ISTITUTO PIEMONTESE IMMOBILIARE S.p.A.**

Via S. Teresa 3 - Torino - Italy tel. 537864

(cut out and post)  
Please send me details & photographs of the Italian Tourist villages by the sea ☐ by the lake ☐ in the mountains ☐  
NAME & SURNAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
TOWN .....



Piero Ottone: "The *Corriere* is like a free city placed in the middle of a hostile dukedom."

## A CLEAR CLEAN SEA THE VERY BEST YOU CAN GIVE THEM FOR THEIR HOLIDAY



We cannot claim credit for the warm sun which colours those long Riviera days; nor for those wide unending beaches of golden sands along our coastline. But for the sea... For the sea we have spent 53 thousand million Lire on anti-pollution plants: we have built specially equipped parks in our famous pinewoods which run parallel to the beach: we have kept our prices conveniently low, our folklore traditional, our food genuine, and our people's hospitality, as always, warm and friendly. But everyone knows that you don't come to the Riviera just for the sea, the sun and the sand. There are so many other things

to discover a few minutes' distance from the beach. For example, the Roman Arch at Rimini, the mediaeval castles tucked away in the green hills, the rich mosaic Byzantine basilicas, Theodor's mausoleum at Ravenna: not to mention the Abbey of Pomposa, the museums and the local handicrafts, whose trade secrets have been passed down from generation to generation. In fact wherever you turn the wealth of a nation's history and art is never too far away. There are so many reasons for spending your holidays on our Riviera coast: the only difficulty is in the choosing. But you can always be sure of a different holiday, a complete holiday, and one well spent.

**BNL**

A Leading  
European Bank

**BANCA NAZIONALE  
DEL LAVORO**

Head Office:  
Via Vittoria Veneto, 113, Rome  
London Branch:  
89 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HA. Telephone 01-603 3133

Branches throughout Italy and branches, representatives and affiliates in the major financial centres of the world.

## Costa Adriatica Dell' Emilia Romagna (From the Po to Cattolica)

**IT'S YOUR HOLIDAY... SPEND IT WELL!**

Lidi Ferraresi—Mare di Ravenna—Cervia/Milano Marittima—Cesenatico—Gatteo Mare  
S. Mauro Mare—Savignano Mare—Bellaria/Igea Marina—Rimini—Riccione—Misano—Cattolica

Free:

Fill in the coupon and you will receive the  
1974 tourist brochures of our region.

Please send me details on the following localities:—

Name: .....

Surname: .....

Address: .....

To: Consorzio Enti Turistici  
P.le Battisti 1, Rimini.  
Tel: 27927/28



## Motorways excel, rail suffices, but urban transport lags

by Andrew Hale

Northern Italy is criss-crossed by one of the finest networks of motorways in Europe. The completion in the next few weeks of the last two miles of the motorway leading to the Brenner pass means that it will soon be possible to drive without leaving a motorway from Hamburg to Reggio di Calabria in the extreme south of the Italian peninsula.

The opening of the Brenner motorway will greatly facilitate the flow of goods between Italy, Austria and Germany; it is also bound to give a boost to the Italian tourist industry. Every item Italy from France is also far easier than it was a few years ago. The Mont Blanc and St Bernard passes rarely offer the motorist difficulties at any time of the year, while the Ventimiglia-Genoa autostrada, which now extends as far south as Leghorn, gives vehicles easy access from the French Riviera. Transit from Switzerland has also been im-

proved with the recent opening of new customs posts.

The main motorway in Northern Italy remains the Autostrada del Sole, which runs from Milan across the Po valley to Bologna before turning across the Apennines to reach Florence. The other principal motorways are those which link Turin, Milan and Genoa, and the Serenissima, which goes eastwards from Milan to Venice.

In the past five years other motorways have been added to this list and there is no town of importance which is not served by one or more.

In Northern Italy all motorways—those managed by the state corporation IRI and by private consociations—are operated under a toll system with either a flat rate or a differential system of payment depending on the engine size of the car.

way in the Veneto region.

Not surprisingly, road transport accounts for three quarters of the goods carried in Italy, and the railways carry virtually the rest. This is principally because of the pressures exerted by the motor industry to expand sales and construct motorways, and partly because of the lack of a similar policy to promote rail transport.

Although efforts to modernize the railway system have been made—especially in the renewal of rolling stock—there has been a serious lack of development above all to the urban sector serving the commuters of Milan and Turin.

Not surprisingly, road transport accounts for three quarters of the goods carried in Italy, and the railways carry virtually the rest.

This is principally because of the pressures exerted by the motor industry to expand sales and construct motorways, and partly because of the lack of a similar policy to promote rail transport.

Although efforts to modernize the railway system have been made—especially in the renewal of rolling stock—there has been a serious lack of development above all to the urban sector serving the commuters of Milan and Turin.

Not surprisingly, road transport accounts for three quarters of the goods carried in Italy, and the railways carry virtually the rest.

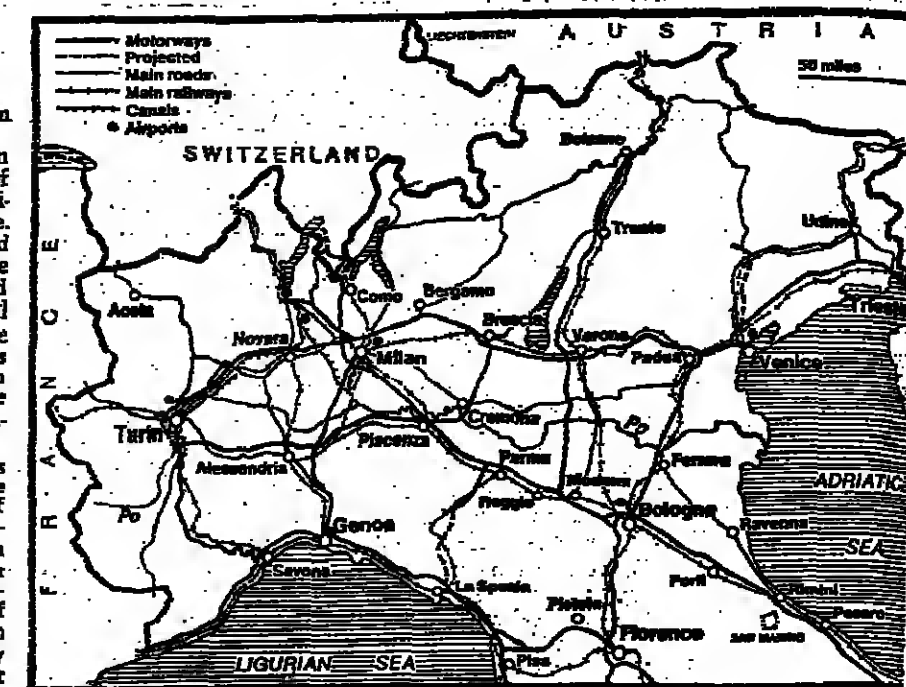
This is principally because of the pressures exerted by the motor industry to expand sales and construct motorways, and partly because of the lack of a similar policy to promote rail transport.

Although efforts to modernize the railway system have been made—especially in the renewal of rolling stock—there has been a serious lack of development above all to the urban sector serving the commuters of Milan and Turin.

Not surprisingly, road transport accounts for three quarters of the goods carried in Italy, and the railways carry virtually the rest.

This is principally because of the pressures exerted by the motor industry to expand sales and construct motorways, and partly because of the lack of a similar policy to promote rail transport.

Although efforts to modernize the railway system have been made—especially in the renewal of rolling stock—there has been a serious lack of development above all to the urban sector serving the commuters of Milan and Turin.



## Counteracting mass migration from the mountains

by Patricia Clough

Sigior Rossi and his wife have given in. For years they have struggled to run their farm high in an alpine valley while their steadily became poorer, while their children and neighbours left to seek a better life in the cities, and the world seemed to have forgotten them.

Now, old and unable to cope any longer, they have had to admit defeat, sell their remaining animals, pack up their few belongings and go to live with their son and his family in a soulless, treeless suburb of Milan, far from their beloved mountains.

So too the fields their family has worked for generations will become overgrown, their house will fall into ruin, and slowly the forest will cover the land, as it did before men came to cultivate it hundreds of years ago.

Every year many thousands of people, some young and hopeful, others old and bitter, abandon their homes in the Italian Alps and move into the valleys. In the past 10 years the population of mountainous areas in Italy has decreased by nearly 9 per cent, but in some individual areas the drop has been 30, 40 and even 50 per cent.

These are hard times for farmers everywhere in Italy, with agriculture in its present crisis, but in the

mountains farmers have to work much harder than others to produce the same small income.

This is due partly to obvious geographical drawbacks, partly to the break-up of the old patriarchal families, who constituted a large workforce on a relatively large expanse of land. Now, divided and subdivided among children and grandchildren, the plots have become so small as to be quite uneconomical. More than half the mountain farms are less than five acres.

Often a farmer finds himself with several tiny pieces of land dotted over a considerable area—so much so that in one part of the Alps a survey found that an average farmer spends a third of his entire working hours in transit from one part of his property to another.

As the lowland communities flourished and their own poverty increased, the mountain people began to feel themselves the outcasts of modern society. The comforts, easy life and relative wealth of the cities became increasingly tempting.

Industry has provided little relief. Lack of space and skilled labour, transport problems, and distance from the markets have discouraged investors, and the existing textile mills in the Piedmont valleys, old-fashioned and uncompetitive, are in difficulties.

It would seem then that tourism would be a heaven-sent solution to the mountain's problems. But that has not been so. Development has been concentrated in certain centres—Cervinia and Cortina d'Ampezzo are examples—while others have remained untouched.

The money to build hotels, ski lifts and so on has come from the lowlands—wealthy financiers or companies in the cities—and the profits go back to these outsiders. While a number of mountain folk have found employment, sometimes seasonal, as waiters, chambermaids or ski instructors, and many rent flats or houses to visitors, tourism has so far been of little benefit to the mountain society or its economy as a whole.

Wholesale building speculation has often eaten up precious farming land and ruined the scenery, while deforestation to create ski runs or cableways has upset the natural drainage system, bringing the danger of floods, landslides and avalanches.

New roads, theoretically a boon to the mountain dwellers as well as tourists, have done as much harm as good, however well planned. A new road frequently alters the natural flow of rainwater, which leads to landslides, which in turn can block mountain streams, causing flooding and more landslides. Traffic frightens away wild animals and

upsets their natural movement from one pasture or hunting ground to another. It brings tourists, litter and cigarette ends into the heart of unspoiled forest, and hunters and poachers closer to their ever-rarer prey.

Ecologists are divided about the probable effects of depopulation on the balance of nature in the mountains. One school holds that it will probably do little harm, the present ecological imbalance there, such as the big increase in numbers among vipers and mice, is due not to the disappearance of humans but to the fact that their other natural enemies—birds of prey, foxes and wildcats—have been thoughtlessly killed off. Others believe that the presence of man is essential to maintain a balance that he himself has created over the centuries, particularly in soil conservation.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the impoverishment of the mountain districts is the gradual disappearance of the ethnic minorities, the Franco-Provençal communities in Piedmont, the Ladin and the Slovenes in the Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, with their languages, customs, culture and traditions that go back thousands of years.

These communities are fighting a desperate battle to preserve their identity and dignity against the steam-

roller effect of the modern, materialistic mass culture, intolerant of ways that are old-fashioned or different.

Clearly the main problem is to infuse new life into mountain society and encourage mountain folk to stay or to come back. There is no doubt that many who have left would return immediately if they could be assured of a decent standard of living.

A valuable step in this direction has been the creation during the past three years of mountain communities, groupings of neighbouring towns and villages whose task it is to plan development in their area so as to provide work, social services and cultural advantages which are lacking. These communities will have the advantage of more psychological weight and bargaining power than individual villages, which frequently found themselves ignored.

A major problem is to enable mountain farmers to make a reasonable living from the land, by subsidies, by ensuring their fair prices for their produce, by helping them to mechanize as far as is possible in the mountains, and by providing basic necessities such as electricity, medical services, schools, training and so on. One big difficulty is to encourage farming on a bigger scale, or at least to introduce cooperative methods, among the in-

dividually

mountain.

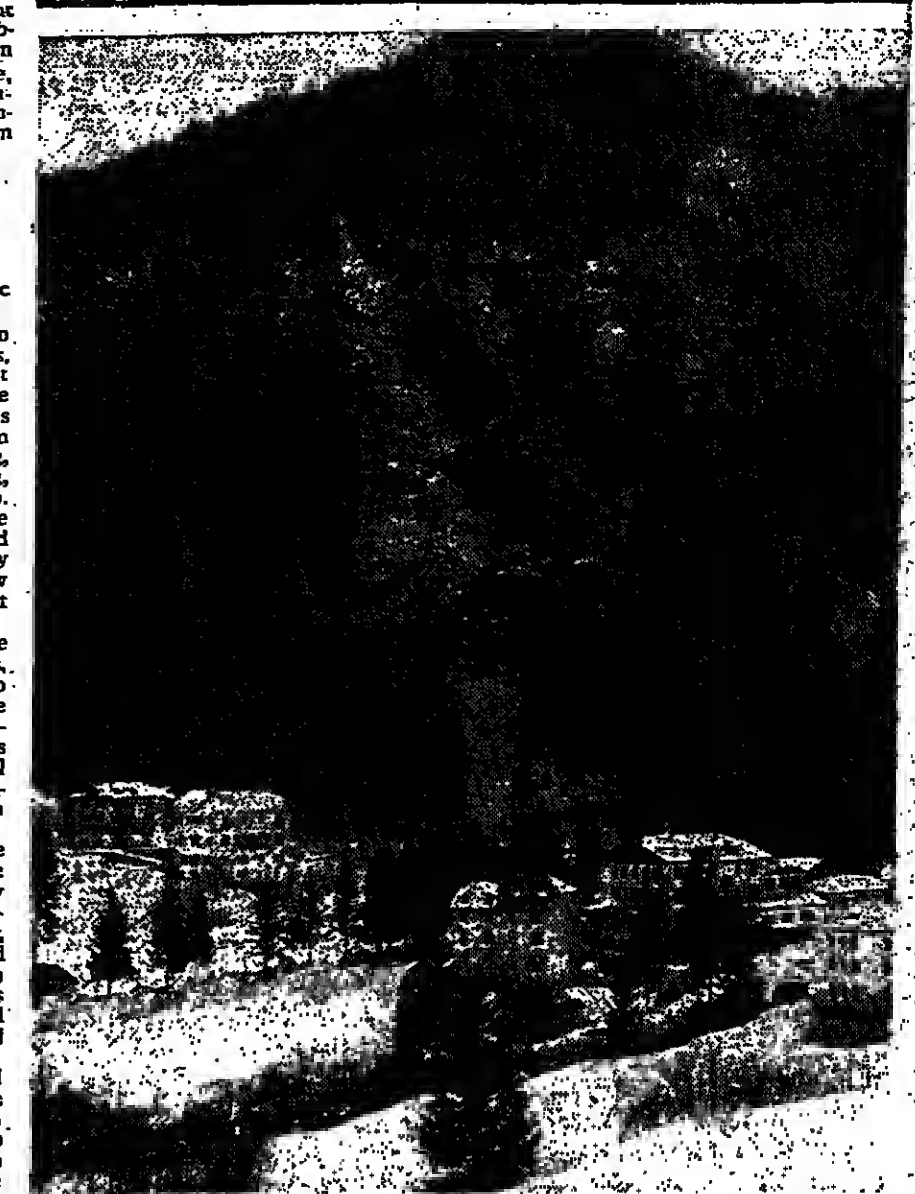
The communes hope to encourage small industries, free from pollution, that fit in with the local landscape and economy, and the less destructive forms of tourism such as mountain climbing, biking, long-distance skiing, nature studies and so on.

We must overcome the harmful tendency to regard as a tourist attraction only what can be reached by motor vehicles", one expert said recently.

A major concern of nature and conservation societies, like the Italian Alpine Club and the World Wildlife Fund, is to have large sections of the mountains declared national or regional parks and given full protection, while other parts can be left free for development.

The problems of the Italian side of the Alps are shared in varying degrees by all the other alpine countries, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, France and Yugoslavia. A few questions such as ecological problems and possible joint natural parks, can only be solved together.

The first international conference of these alpine countries, to be held in Trento from August 31 to September 6, is expected to produce a valuable exchange of ideas and to stimulate the authorities of each country to take action before it is too late.



The village of Peio, in the Trentino region of Northern Italy dominated by the Alps, includes some hotels, but tourism has so far been of little benefit to the mountain society or its economy as a whole.

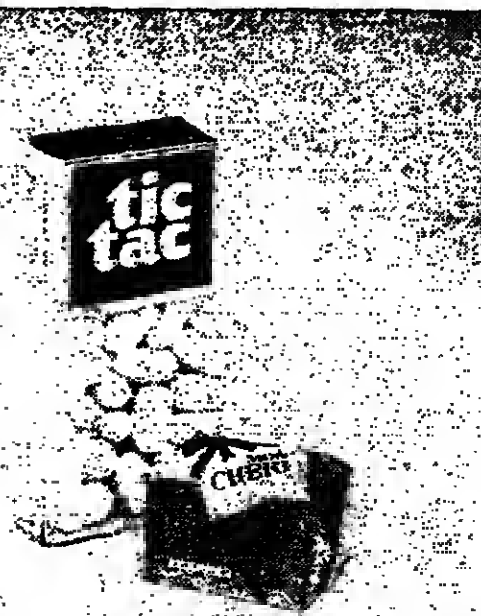
# A short and sweet history of Italy's Ferrero.

They were founded in Alba in 1946, and since then they've built up a complete range of confectionery and grocery products, giving them a turnover of more than £100 million.

Ferrero now have their head offices in Turin, and factories in Italy, Germany and France. They employ 8,500 people.

Today, Ferrero have already introduced the British market to Tic-Tac mints and Mon Cheri liqueur chocolates.

What short sweet stories lie ahead?



DISTRIBUTED BY BARKER & DOBSON, FERRERO LTD, FERRERO HOUSE, BENTINCK MEWS, LONDON W1M 5FL.





## NURSES AND SPECIAL CASES

wonder that the nurses in their case to Mrs Castle have adopted a new militancy in their campaign for higher wages. Quietly, they have got their far, a statutory measure of inflation, which tend to low-paid most. They workers in other fields of service have had no militant action, such as the Civil Service, is of the methods which effectively advanced the of the powerful indignations. Their claim for payment is a strong one, of fair recompense for a job, and in respect to maintain staffing standards.

tion the negotiating they can bring to bear as slight as it might in their inability to be national economy or much more than taken there is not a body of anywhere who can be more public sympathy like a fuss, particularly target is a government to show that their policies were too towards special cases, rable to the gibe that pared to let the strong they can get, at the the rest.

ses cannot be blamed the most of all this. they have a good claim ing more than the teaching nurses last week by Mr Foot, the profession is not perate as they claim, is much to their at money alone will ere have been staff many years, and ne e of Nursing has not these have become, rse. There is a case aducements to work and psychiatric ere the situation is palling; the diffi- nion and some other

cities are part of the general metropolitan labour shortage. The problem is often less one of recruitment than of getting the recruits to stay. Partly this is because a secretary these days can earn more than a nurse without the moral or the responsibility. It is also because of over-starchy hospital discipline, which is changing, but not as rapidly as young women's attitudes. In addition, there is the problem of forming an appropriate career structure in a profession largely filled by women, many of whom leave after a few years to get married.

The Salmon committee's reforms, introduced in 1968, were intended to meet this difficulty, but these created a system whereby a nurse could only gain higher rewards by turning from nursing to administration. It created the impression that nursing itself was regarded as having a lower status. Last week's special awards to nurses who have teaching responsibilities (about one in three) were an attempt to redress this source of discontent, but in the circumstances they did not get the welcome they deserved.

In London, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, hospitals short of staff have been hiring nurses from private agencies. Nurses who feel underpaid and hemmed in by old-fashioned rules are naturally exasperated to find themselves working beside others who may be earning almost twice as much, and can come and go much more freely. There have been moves to have them banned partly or completely, but they do often play a useful role. The hospital service has still not altogether solved the problem of fitting in former nurses who want to come back on a part-time basis, and many agency nurses are in this position. When paid holidays and other benefits are taken into account, their hourly earnings are not very different from regular NHS rates, but that is not how the NHS nurse sees it.

However badly off nurses may be, physiotherapists, technicians and other hospital workers are

in much the same plight. Outside the hospital service there are many other badly paid groups seeking recognition as special cases. Not many of them can command a similar measure of popular sympathy. Mr Foot's refusal last week to make any general concession even to the nurses at this stage, and the indecisive meeting with Mrs Castle yesterday, show how concerned the Government are to make full use of Phase Three for as long as that weapon remains in their hands. The claims that Mr Foot has allowed are rigorously chosen; special cases within categories that can claim to be special cases all through—some nurses, some teachers, and half a promise to some Post Office workers, whose leader, Mr Jackson, warned yesterday that unless recruitment was encouraged the whole service might collapse. Mr Jackson knows very well the cost of a strike to a union with insufficient bargaining power to gain its point, during a wages freeze.

If Phase Three is wound up this summer, as the Government expect, there is not very much time left to settle with the TUC what machinery of voluntary restraint is to be put in its place. The statutory system, failing to take due account of realities until too late, brought little enough satisfaction to the nurses, whose pay revaluation claim of January 1972 was caught up in successive Phases and still awaits negotiation. The voluntary system may provide far less protection: Mr Wilson warns us that it will not be a "copper-bottomed" and that some unions may break it. They will be the ones that are strong enough. But whatever criteria the proposed standing royal commission on incomes applies, its success will be judged partly on its capacity to improve the actual relative position of low-paid workers as against those who are able to look after themselves. Statutory or voluntary an incomes policy must include acceptable procedures for changing the relative pay of different groups.

## The causes of corruption in public affairs today

From Mr Geoffrey Goodman  
Sir, The claim (in Sunday's Times) that you have not been unduly censorious about the recent cases of scandal or pseudo-scandal that have arisen in political life is, I am afraid, belied by the very editorial in which the assertion was made.

I can imagine few more censorious and intellectually fluent editorialists on the subject of corruption than one which suggests—as yours did—that corruption and socialism are natural bedfellows. Presumably your intended inference was that capitalism produces the opposite effect; that it raises and sustains moral standards; that it reduces the impulse for one individual to corrupt another for personal and private gain; that capitalism, although based on the excitement of the individual competitive instinct, is somehow above the demoralising processes which you ascribe to socialism. I do not need pursue this line of argument to illustrate the absurdity and indeed the intellectual dishonesty of your proposition.

Of course it would be possible to argue, with rather stronger evidence, that the reverse of your case is true. But the truth is that no political system and no political philosophy can honestly claim a monopoly of moral rectitude. Morality does not have a set and absolute and unchanging condition. I would simply suggest that the evidence of history—including much of contemporary affairs—seems to indicate that it is where the pursuit of individual wealth and competition is at its least, often regardless of its effect on the communal interest, that corruption is at its greatest.

British society, I would submit, is not nearly as barren of idealism and selflessness as you claim to be. There has probably been no previous period when so many people—socialists and non-socialists—have been ready to offer, and to respond to, acts of selfless social behaviour.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY GOODMAN,  
Nuffield College,  
Oxford.  
May 12.

ethics would be intolerable now, but within the moral consensus of his time they were unexceptionable.

Do you really believe that the blights of today are worse than rotten boroughs, jobbery and trading in honours? We have, as you say, modern devices which need new restraints, like the monolithic and impersonal state. But to describe socialism as "a financial attack on the individual" seems to be the paranoic of the plutocrat. Nothing has discoloured the temper of society more than episodes like Lomax and property speculation, in which a few scandalise the general integrity of the majority—and invite reprisal.

This sense of potent can sometimes be rashly personalized, but Mr Healey's bite is already noticeably more restrained than his bark. Authentic social grievances are exacerbated by inflation, and sectional appetites have been over-stimulated, but you confuse culpidity and venality. One is an excess of appetite, the other a knowing corruption.

There was more corruption as a result of nineteenth-century capitalism seeking to live with its own warts (and creating harsh inequalities) than from our current curse of inflation. What has changed is visibility: concealment is more difficult; corruption is less privileged.

What seems implicit in your editorial is that we are visited by an irretrievable decline in values. To accept this would be in itself a fatal moral lapse. The only novelty we face is the collapse of hypocrisy, and that cannot be bad.

Yours sincerely,  
CLIVE IRVING,  
10 Rock Hill SE26.  
May 12.

From Lord De Lisle, VC  
Sir, In your leading article today (May 11) you have very clearly analysed the forces which "have undermined the honesty of society", naming socialism and inflation as among the most potent. It is fair to deduce from your words that you, Sir, are opposed to these evils. So after today's noteworthy declaration it is inconceivable that you will acquiesce in philosophies and policies which you have so plainly and so eloquently denigrated in the "individual" and thus to society as a whole.

We shall henceforward rely on your consistent opposition to both these destructive elements in the body politic. History will support you and so will a multitude of your obliged readers.

Yours faithfully,  
DE LISLE,  
Penhurst Place,  
Tonbridge,  
Kent.  
May 11.

From Lord Coleraine  
Sir, In your compulsive discussion paper on inflation (May 11) and your leading article 10 days later "The Causes of Corruption", you say that the maintenance of the value of her currency is Britain's overriding objective to which all else, even full employment, must be subordinated, and that there can be no solution to any of our problems, political, social, or economic, unless first of all we master inflation. Without this, there can only be falling standards of life, industrial relations under increasing strain, and ultimately a fatal erosion of those rules of conduct which have so far shared up the still fabric of Western civilization.

Now everyone, except for the politicians, is beginning to understand these things. The present government, even more than its predecessors, is stoking the fires of inflation and, at the same time, refuses all its citizens, abroad as much as at home, to the next election campaign. The Opposition, for its part, makes no attempt to hide the fact—indeed it boasts of it—that its main concern is to find a fresh issue to present to the electorate; but there is nothing in any report that I have seen of Mr Heath's last Macdonald memorial lecture, for instance, with its "challenging declaration of a charter for the people" (The Times, May 10), which even suggests that there is such a phenomenon as in-

flation, let alone that it is a continuing and increasing threat to our survival.

There is no hope at all in party government because, as you, Sir, have said, "economic management is subordinated to the need to win elections" in a democracy. The kind of decisions that must be taken could not in any case be taken by a party government: the odium would have to be shared. Is a coalition government under Mr Wilson or Mr Heath even conceivable, and would it command confidence if it were? If not, where is leadership to be found? Or is it perhaps the case that we will have to learn the truth about inflation the hard way, the way the Germans learned? There is God's Englishmen from the pressures of economic law.

Yours faithfully,  
COLERAINE,  
House of Lords.

From Mr James Stevens Curl  
Sir, Your wise leader in The Times of today (May 11) touched upon certain fundamental elements of our contemporary society. You state that socialism tends to be demoralising to the individual not only through the increased power of the state but because of the financial demands of socialist state upon the individual. I submit that there may be other aspects of demoralisation, not least of which is the creeping unwillingness of bureaucracies to accept responsibility, either collectively or individually. I am sure that you are made, smokestacks are easily raised to cloud issues, but if the mistakes continue to be obvious, then scapegoats are available.

The entire system, therefore, like large monopolies, encourages lack of initiative, lethargy, inefficiency, and hierarchies of persons intent on preserving their prospects rather than contributing to the improvement of society at large. The honest worker is taxed heavily to support vast unproductive bureaucracies that are essentially parasitic, self-perpetuating, and expansionist. Endeavour is thus prohibited, and idle self-seeking becomes the creed of the new socialist age.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES STEVENS CURL,  
52 Kingsborough Gardens,  
Glasgow.  
May 11.

From Mr Arthur J. Keefe  
Sir, The implication of your leader (May 11) that corruption is the natural issue of socialism would seem to be confounded by the example of the United States where socialism is as understood as here and a new date is set for the hearing. In other words, we give a defendant every reasonable opportunity to avail himself of the beneficent pretrial devices.

If the accused still fails to appear in Court after receiving the bail commissioner's notice of the new trial date, a re-arrest warrant is ordered and a bond (usually cash or surety bond) is fixed by the Judge. The accused is also charged, apart from the substantive crime, with a violation of Section 53a-173 of the Penal Code which provides in effect that any person who wilfully fails to appear when legally called is guilty of failure to appear, a class A misdemeanor which carries a maximum authorized penalty of not more than one year in a state correctional institution.

It would be presumptuous on my part to make an assessment or evaluation as to whether or not our system of pretrial release would work or even be considered in Britain. We have learned much from our Mother Country; perhaps Britain may learn something from her offspring.

I recognize the magnitude of the problem, the difficulties in predicting criminal behaviour in the immediate future, and the fact that measures short of detention are of comparatively recent origin. Moreover, the measures we have adopted raise the most difficult kind of legal policy questions which the English Bar and public should seriously consider.

I should add that in Connecticut only 24 per cent of those released before trial failed to appear; consequently, I believe our system is working out extremely well.

Respectfully submitted,  
ARTHUR J. KEEFE,  
88 Wyndcliff Road, SE7.  
May 11.

From the Reverend Mark Wells  
Sir, Thank you for your editorial leader "The Causes of Corruption" on Saturday. Now we know, "Socialism tends to be demoralising to the individual". "Socialism is also a financial attack on the individual". The newspaper top people read because it is independent and objective must be condemned.

"The qualities on which society depends" you say "are essentially work and thrift". The founder of the religion from which our society still claims to derive its ethical principles would have put compassion and justice before these, but evidently you have decided these are now secondary. Or are they luxuries that cannot afford in a time of inflation?

To climb into your pulpit and preach such claptrap to the nation in order to avoid answering Mr Edward Heath's last, hardly worthy of a great newspaper.

Yours faithfully,  
MARK WELLS,  
Rural Dean of Badleigh,  
The Vicarage,  
Stoke-by-Nayland,  
Suffolk.  
May 11.

Shared schools in Ulster  
From Mrs Mary McEntagart  
Sir, Mr Michael Headen (May 7) writes that the proportion of Catholics in the population (Southern Ireland) the Catholic schooling system is to all intents and purposes the state schooling system. May I hasten to correct this statement. All primary schools here are strictly denominational and this situation is supported by the state and by all the Christian churches in Ireland. In fact, recent requests to set up a multi-denominational primary school in Dalkey, an area near Dublin, where there is a strong demand from parents for such a school, have been refused by the Minister of Education.

The vast majority of secondary schools are segregated on a denominational basis leaving only the vocational schools as multi-denominational.

I fully support the rest of Mr Headen's letter. Shared education in the North would be a tremendous step forward. Should we in the South start by making it a reality here first?

Yours faithfully,  
MARY MCENTAGART,  
Eversley, Military Road,  
Killybegs, Co. Londonderry.

Wrapped up in The Times  
From Mr John Edmondson  
Sir, The usefulness of the air mail edition of The Times does not end with wrapping archaeological specimens (as Mr James Spriggs pointed out on May 1), since it has long been of value in systematic botany. On plant collecting expeditions abroad, nothing can run the air mail Times as a flimsy folder for preserving plants in good condition during the process of pressing and drying specimens for the herbarium. Furthermore, it almost exactly matches the size of the plant press.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN EDMONDSON,  
University of Leicester,  
School of Biological Sciences,  
Botanical Laboratories,  
Adrian Building, University Road,  
Leicester.

## Reforming the bail system

From Chief Judge David H. Jacobs  
Sir, In two articles which appeared in The Times (May 3), one by Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent (at page 4), and an editorial (page 19) entitled, "Reforming the Bail System", the working party recommended a new offence—absconding while on bail—should be incorporated into the British penal system. "It (the working party) believes that the present system of recognizances is not effective in ensuring that the defendant attends court when required, because he has little to lose if he fails to turn up. It (the working party) feels that a defendant would think again about jumping bail if he knew that, when apprehended, he would be liable to a sentence of imprisonment, and not merely suffer the loss of a small sum of money."

I may venture to say that perhaps the working party might learn something of the penal procedural devices now used in the Connecticut Circuit Court system. The state is geographically divided into 18 circuits, each circuit staffed with one or more judges called bail commissioners. The bail commissioners, appointed by the judges and therefore responsible to the judges for the faithful discharge of their duties, conduct interviews with criminal defendants to determine the defendant's roots in the community, his background, criminal record (if any), employment record, etc. A systematic development of the underlying facts is made to determine whether an accused may be released without bail. Based upon the development and presentation of such factual material, the bail commissioner makes his recommendation to the presiding judge as to whether or not the accused may be released upon his own recognizance or the posting of a non-surety bond or upon his written promise to appear or whether bail should be fixed; and, if so, in what amount. The presiding judge is not bound by the bail commissioner's recommendation; however, as a general rule, especially where the state's prosecutor has no objection, the recommendation is usually followed.

We recognize that the consequences of pretrial detention are grave. Defendants presumed innocent are subjected to the psychological and physical deprivations of jail life, usually under more onerous conditions than are imposed upon convicted defendants.

Where the defendant fails to appear on the date fixed for the hearing, the bail commissioner may be ordered to send the defendant a written notice and a new date is set for the hearing. In other words, we give a defendant every reasonable opportunity to avail himself of the beneficent pretrial devices.

If the accused still fails to appear in Court after receiving the bail commissioner's notice of the new trial date, a re-arrest warrant is ordered and a bond (usually cash or surety bond) is fixed by the Judge. The accused is also charged, apart from the substantive crime, with a violation of Section 53a-173 of the Penal Code which provides in effect that any person who wilfully fails to appear when legally called is guilty of failure to appear, a class A misdemeanor which carries a maximum authorized penalty of not more than one year in a state correctional institution.

It would be presumptuous on my part to make an assessment or evaluation as to whether or not our system of pretrial release would work or even be considered in Britain. We have learned much from our Mother Country; perhaps Britain may learn something from her offspring.

I recognize the magnitude of the problem, the difficulties in predicting criminal behaviour in the immediate future, and the fact that measures short of detention are of comparatively recent origin. Moreover, the measures we have adopted raise the most difficult kind of legal policy questions which the English Bar and public should seriously consider.

I should add that in Connecticut only 24 per cent of those released before trial failed to appear; consequently, I believe our system is working out extremely well.

Respectfully submitted,  
DAVID H. JACOBS,  
Connecticut Circuit Court,  
127 Lambert Avenue,  
Meriden, Conn. USA, 06450.  
May 8.

Inter-City tea  
From Mr W. J. Currie  
Sir, Your correspondent Mr Clancy Sigal in his letter (The Times, May 9) states that he thinks British Rail specially employ a little man in a dark office to think up ways of torturing passengers and is entitled to his corned meat music hall joke.

For a long time Travellers-Fare has been supplying hot tea in buffets in double-wall safety cups and has provided a brown sealing lid for the convenience of people wishing to take tea back to their seat in the train without burning their fingers.

The firm through which we were supplied with the double-walled cup—the only makers—recently decided to discontinue manufacturing because of the high cost of replacing life-expired machinery. This decision I am glad to say, has been reversed, and double walled cups, and lids, will be available again in September.

In the meantime, after trying out several alternatives which proved unsuitable, we are having to make do with EPS (expanded polystyrene) cups which the brown lid does not fit properly and, in the interests of safety, instructions have been given that the lids should not be used on trains. This may seem harsh to some people but not to us—with a responsibility to the public.

To fill the gap between now and September we have arranged for lids which will fit the EPS cups to be manufactured in Britain and they will be in our buffets towards the end of May.

Yours faithfully,  
W. J. CURRIE, Director,  
Travellers-Fare,  
St Pancras Chambers,  
Euston Road, NW1,  
May 10.

## Theologians and the faithful

From the Rev Derek Stanesby  
Sir, Professor Hanson's main thesis, in his article on May 11, appears to be that the vast majority of clergy do not question the conventional view of the literal interpretation of the Bible, especially the gospels, and ignore the discourse of learned theologians like himself.

To the extent that there is a gulf between the "faithful Christian" and the "expert theologian", it is no more than that which exists between the practising scientist and the philosopher of science. Many good scientists entertain a most naive view of the theory of their methodology.

But the people in the pews are not nearly as naive as the professor suggests. It is fairly common knowledge that St John's Gospel, for instance, was the last of the gospels to be written and that it is more of a theological treatise than a biographical account. What is more, Professor Hanson states that this conventional view of Christianity is founded on a literal interpretation of the gospels, and he cites St John's Gospel as an example. But this is not so and one need only quote John Austin Baker in his book *The Foolishness of God* to reveal the professor's error. "If it could be proved that the Gospels consisted throughout of completely accurate material for a biography of Jesus, the traditional Christian faith would collapse in ruins" (p. 137).

The gulf between the theologian and the faithful is far narrower than Professor Hanson suggests. We are not all fundamentalists and Professor Hanson would not have to look far in the diocese in which he serves to find many parochial clergy, patiently, and often with immense resources and imagination, helping people to understand more intelligently and more accurately the origins and implications of their religion. The parochial clergy, of whom he is so critical, are also theologians. The "experts", as he calls them, are not parochial clergy.

I am of the opinion that sound and relevant theology is done among the people; it must not be confined to the cloisters and libraries of our universities.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK STANESBY,  
St Chad's Rectory,  
1 St Chad's Road,  
Manchester.

From Miss H. E. Georgiadis  
Sir, Professor R. P. C. Hanson (who wrote the Saturday article on "The Causes of Corruption") has had a marked effect on the pews of churches and chapels. Many of the Christians in them have been so impressed by the scholarship of the modern professional theologians that they have gone elsewhere in search of God, or have abandoned hope of finding him.

It is odd that, with all the paraphernalia of modern "discipline of historical study", the theologians whom he represents have not yet discovered that any sensible person who covered that any sensible person who would find sitting in a pew an absurd waste of time.

Many of those who remain in the pews do so not in ignorance of modern theology, but because they have rejected it as incompatible with their own faith. This faith includes the Gospel message that much which remains hidden to the wise is revealed to the simple. Professor Hanson's casual dismissal of the Gospel account of the birth of Jesus as a kind of fairy tale which "fits in beautifully with the Christmas tree" does indeed demonstrate how wide has become "the abyss which yawns today between the experts on the one hand and the faithful on the other".

But has it not occurred to him that the function of a bridge—which he urges us all to build—is merely to enable people to pass from one side of the abyss to the other? Traffic across a bridge would lead to some regrouping of people, but polarization between "the faithful" in the pews and "the experts" will not be altered.

Yours faithfully,  
H. E. GEORGIADIS,  
40 Thymara Road, N10.

## REFUGEE IN SUBSIDY

use the price of a joint of beef is no longer an almost cessible luxury for families, a modest income, farmers all Europe have been complaining of being on the brink of ruin demanding government assistance. The EEC cold stores rrammed to capacity with carves bought to keep the price which have somehow got to be raded at a loss in a rather more lly way than the butter sur-; was disposed of. The beef is has hit British farmers ver less; in fact the March stock figure from the Minis- of Agriculture show a coned expansion in beef cow- bers at the expense of the y herd and thus with the y resources are already think- of ways to exploit the situa- at a rather lower consumer- e level. There will certainly no shortage of beef in Britain y year, though one would be a to guess at what may happen.

Far more likely is a shortfall are very long in the supply pigment. The March figures

disappear—not unexpectedly—a significant drop in the number of breeding sows and a still more significant drop in the number of young females coming into the breeding herd. The farming press is full of horror stories of these animals being sacrificed with their unborn young, for lack of buyers. Though the Ministry of Agriculture claims that a temporary subsidy has slowed down the slaughter of breeding stock, it has not stopped it.

A grass-eating beast can be accommodated during the summer for no more than the rent of the land it grazes, but not the pig. The producer of pigmeat is at the mercy of the international grain and protein market, where relatively small changes in the balance of supply and demand can produce disproportionate price swings. Between the start of 1972 and January this year, for instance, grain went up nearly three times. Though they have since fallen prices are still dear—too dear for many livestock producers. The position is worse for those with finished stock to sell,

whether it be pigs or beef cattle. It is this that has led to continuing demands for a fresh subsidy on beef similar to that temporarily given for pigs.

The difficulties with livestock are by no means confined to British agriculture, which means that there is little chance of picking up in any quantity bargains from outside. The position must be accepted that long-term supplies of food have to be paid for at prices which meet producers' costs and leave some margin for future investment. It may be considered politically expedient to transfer some of this cost from the consumer to the national or the supra-national taxpayer, but it does not avoid the necessity of paying it. The indirect method has the particular disadvantage that control is much more difficult, as the mounting cost of the consumer subsidy on bread has shown. Sooner or later there has to be some return to the economics of the market, however painful and politically embarrassing this may be.

early 1941 supply trains filled the lines day and night. The towns roads were filled every day with columns marching east.

Our Polish friends were soon telling us of an attack by the Germans. German guards would murder that something was "lo in Osen". An intelligent German guard, who told me he was a member of the Communist Party, told me with joy that the Soviet would be involved in a Russian Catholic priest—arrived in full German uniform—large privilege in Hitler's Germany—came to give mass and communion to our Catholic comrades. I acted as interpreter. He told me afterwards, "My son, the war will soon be spreading to the east. Only God can foresee the end of this terrible war".

Slight pieces of evidence, maybe. But I assure you that even humble p.o.w.s knew early in 1941 that war was likely. You simply cannot move millions of men and their equipment without it being known. And yet we are asked to believe that Rudolf Hess, the deputy of Adolf Hitler, knew nothing about it. It strains credulity to breaking point.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD EDGAR,  
Flat 7, 28 Brix Park Gardens,  
Chelsea, SW10.

## Did Hess know?

From Mr Donald Edgar  
I would refer to the review by Charles Bechell in the issue of May 2 of *The Loneless Man* in the world, by Colonel Eugene Biron, mer director of Spandau Prison. quotes Colonel Biron, "I never ily felt that Hess knew about the act—the impending attack on viet Russia.

As a British p.o.w. I was working Kalisch, occupied Poland, during a winter of 1940-41 and the spring 1941. The railway links towards east are quite important. From







senior officials of the Confederation of British Industry understood to have agreed in principle to the establishment of a special high-level committee to advise the CBI president on any such committee. It was for such a committee that the CBI president revealed in *The Times* on 11.

Provided its establishment is approved by the confederation's grand council, the committee would be non-executive, consist possibly of 10 or more members.

Several past-presidents will likely be invited to sit on the panel, but membership will be wide-ranging, taking in representatives from large and small companies, the City and wholesale and retail trades.

At a setting up of a pre-study advisory committee, the seriousness with which the confederation's leaders staff are treating criticism of the CBI is clear. It is a group that the CBI is losing with grassroots opinion.

Officials say that the idea of a committee has been discussed on several occasions, usually at times of crisis, but has always been shelved.

Although the proposed committee would have non-executive status, the breadth of its membership and the standing of the individual members would be likely to produce a strong caucus within the confederation, neither the president nor the director-general could ignore.

There is growing concern

among members not only that the Government's official attitude is being ignored but that the confederation is making serious tactical errors in its discussions with the new Government.

In talks with at least two Cabinet Ministers—Mr. Michael O'Riordan, Minister of State for Employment, and Mr. James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary—the CBI leadership has been practically ignored.

After the close relationships which they developed with the Conservative Government, the leaders appear to be totally bemused by their treatment at the hands of the Labour Cabinet.

Expressions of discontent are likely to be voiced vociferously at the May meeting of the Grand Council tomorrow.

Mr. Ralph Batesman, the new president, who will be formally elected at the confederation's annual general meeting a few hours earlier, will be asked by the Government to examine the proposals to set up a new Government's industrial policy.

There are fears that the confederation has again misjudged the situation. In the early weeks of the new Government, CBI leaders were confident that the Government would not propose what could do little to step up industrial intervention by Whitehall.

In recent weeks, however, it has become plain that Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, has advanced a series of proposals for wide-ranging plans for state participation.

Tim Congdon, retail spending was depressed in April, according to visual figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry. It was £1.8 per cent 'on the March total, which itself considered low and indicative of weak domestic demand.

Some reduction in spending was expected because the holiday week caused a drop in earnings. However, the holiday week ended early in March and the continuing drop in output is more than had been expected.

The Department of Industry, in some pre-budgeting in March. The effect, it suggests, would be to see a reduction in spending April, as consumers compensate for the previous above-average spending.

On the March figure was not more than the February one and there was very little calculation before the budget VAT would be increased to a wide range of commodities.

The breakdown of retail sales into durable and non-durable goods was not given, but it may show that spending onables has been more depressed than on non-durable categories, the traditional pattern when income growth is interrupted. The decrease in holiday activity, with fewer sales being set up, may also have been a depressing factor.

On the March figures, 24 per cent of all sales were 13 per cent or over above that in the half of 1973. But in March they were even lower

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new installment credit released by the Department of Industry. The table shows the provisional estimates for retail sales in April, published yesterday:

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New credit extended £m.
1972	105.8	2,467
1972 Q1	102.1	575
Q2	104.8	812
Q3	107.2	640
Q4	108.5	670
1973 Q1	111.8	2,973
Q2	108.0	668
Q3	110.5	721
Q4	112.3	715
1974 Q1	110.1	581
January	109.1	108
February	110.3	188
March	110.4	185
April*	108.5	

\*Provisional.

than in the average of the first quarter. The importance of this for overall demand management is that domestic demand may be rather less in 1974 than had been thought likely.

In the immediate future this will be considered welcome as there is substantial stockbuilding to be completed in order to make good the effects of the three-day week on production. But in the autumn and early winter weak demand might cause an increase in unemployment.

**By Hugh Clayton**  
Farmers, wholesalers and butchers joined yesterday in calling for a subsidy to hold up the price paid to farmers for beef cattle. They estimated that this would cost £10m a year at present market prices, but could rise to an annual rate of £50m later in the year.

Mr. Henry Plimst, president of the National Farmers' Union, said farmers could not endure a slide in livestock prices. They wanted a guaranteed \$19.25 a live hundredweight instead of the present level of less than \$19. This could fall well below \$18 in the summer.

Farmers were "angry, frustrated and disillusioned," Mr. Henry said, "because nothing was done to stabilize the market. But he asked to meet the Prime Minister and had seen Mr. Heath, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday.

Mr. Colin Cullimore, managing director of the Dewhurst chain of butchers, said meat processors and distributors had to work together to persuade consumers that if beef prices were allowed to fall because of heavy slaughtering now, there would be a shortage and a steep rise in prices next year.

"Somewhere we have got to persuade housewives that 42p stewing steak this year and 46p next year is better than 38p this year and 54p next year," he said, "there is nothing to be gained by this."

He alluded to Mr. Heath's assumption that a dramatic rise in prices.

Mr. Anson Payne, executive chairman of F&M, said wholesalers supported the views of Mr. Henry and Mr. Cullimore.

He was speaking at the Dewhurst lunch at Butchers' Hall City.

Leading article, page 17

**By Our Financial Staff**

Akroyd & Smithers, the second largest jobbing firm on the stock exchange, has turned in handsomely higher first half profits despite the sharp collapse in the fortunes of the stock market.

In the 26 weeks up to March 22, profits reached £2.35m compared to £906,000 in the same period of the previous year and £2.29m in the whole of the 1972-73 financial year. Turnover, which is measured as the total value of sold bargains, rose by 10 per cent from the first half of last year to £3,763m.

The figures stand in sharp contrast to those announced earlier this month by the City's biggest jobber, Wedd Dorscher Mordant. After an exceptional loss of £1.5m, Wedd turned in a 12-month loss to mid-January of £398,000.

Both firms, however, experienced actively brisk business at prices in both the ill-regarded market—Akroyd's particular strength—and the equity market were numbing. Towards the end of Akroyd's half year there was some help from a period of "bed and breakfast" deals to take advantage of tax losses.

Mr Hugh Marrison, the chairman, said yesterday that turnover in some markets had been well up on the equivalent period of a year ago and made for a profitable jobbing year, somewhat easier.

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, May 13

Sweeping management changes were made today at the Franklin New York Corporation and at its subsidiary, the Franklin National Bank, which is the 20th largest in the United States, as rumours multiplied about serious financial problems at the bank. The company had earlier requested the Securities and Exchange Commission to halt trading in its shares.

The corporation announced that it faced possible losses in its foreign exchange business of up to \$25m (£10.1m) for the period since March 31 last year. It said the losses were caused by sudden financial problems that have financially led to the replacement of Mr Paul Luftig, president of both the parent company and the bank.

Mr Harold Glasco, chairman of the parent company, said he would take on the presidency of both companies on a temporary basis. He also announced that Mr Peter Shaddick had resigned as chairman and director of the organization.

According to one report, Mr Shaddick said he was resigning because the foreign exchange losses occurred in his department and he accepted responsibility even though the losses had been concealed from him by a subordinate.

**By One Financial Staff**

Guest, Keen & Netfieldes came through the first quarter of the current year with United Kingdom profits only marginally lower and overall group profits running ahead of the same period of 1973.

The group intends to apply for a listing on the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

Sir Raymond Brookes, writing his last annual report as chairman of the group, predicts that results for the full year will be significantly better than some in present circumstances would care to predict, though he does not offer the expectation of the group equalling the 1973 performance.

Expanding on this yesterday, Sir Brookes said that although the group was doing well at the moment, and he hoped for progressive recovery in the United Kingdom as the year unfolded, there was still considerable concern about the domestic economy in the second half of the year. It might be that the last quarter of 1974 would see the economy sliding into recession, he said.

In its usual forthright way, Sir Raymond's annual statement sent out to playout the

The United States dollar continued to fall sharply against Continental currencies on the world exchanges yesterday. It ended the day at its weakest level for seven months, dropping 2½ pfennings against the mark, at 2.3940 and 5½ centimes against the Swiss franc, to 2.8225. Dealers reported sizable and sustained selling of the United States currency. They attributed its

A statement is expected today from the Lyon Group, one of Britain's largest privately-owned commercial property companies, which has been experiencing liquidity problems. The statement follows a meeting Lyon had yesterday with its bankers.

Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, told the Commons yesterday that he was considering the case for upgrading Merseyside to Special Development Area status. He said a statement would be made in due course.

## Rises

Barlow Rand	15p to 280p
Budge Bros	1p to 6p
Broken Hill	15p to 555p
First Finabury	3p to 29p
Herbert A.	1p to 15p
Lion Int	7p to 85p
Millard Decks	8p to 132p

## Falls

Assoc Port Comt	3p to 134p
Barclays Bk	12p to 245p
	104p to 450p
Beecham Grp	4p to 220p
BICC	5p to 125p
Comrads	5p to 104p
Furness Withy	10p to 150p

Equities fell back on nervous selling.  
Gm-edged securities suffered profit-taking selling.  
Sterling eased 10 points to \$2.4290.  
The "effective devaluation" rate was 18.02 per cent.  
Gold declined 75 cents to \$166.50.

Appointments vacant	6, 14, 15
Business appointments	20
Computer news	20
Diary	21
Financial Editor	21
Financial news	22, 23
Letters	20
Market reports	24

**From Our US Economics Correspondent**  
Washington, May 13  
A record prime lending rate of 11.4 per cent was set today by one of America's largest banks, the First National Bank of Chicago.

The 11.25 per cent level has become firmly established throughout the country, and it is not likely that it will ease much in the near future. The move to 11 per cent in the first week of the month, and the move to 11.25 per cent in the second week, has increased expectations that an 11 1/2 per cent rate will be seen before long.

Mr Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, said he had that the budget deficit for the 1977 fiscal year was now likely to be \$1,000m (nearly £412m), less than was forecast in the budgetary message in February, at \$3,500m.

By giving testimony to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Ash noted that spending for fiscal 1975 was likely to be up by \$1,000m from the February forecast of \$3,500m.

Mr Paul Volcker, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, told the committee that the Treasury was now operating with an unusually low cash balance, and requested an increase in the present Federal debt ceiling from \$100,000m to \$175,000m. It was estimated that \$75,000m from the present \$475,000m in \$500,000m.

Britain's 250,000 hotels and boarding houses are meeting a growing number of problems in conforming to new stringent fire safety regulations. The cost of fire safety is already proving too high for some—the Salisbury Hotel at Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, faced with a £10,000 bill, is shortly to close its residential side and continue only its restaurant trade.

Fire rules cause cash crisis  
page 21

### THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia S	1.68	1.63
Austria Sch	42.19	42.19
Belgium Fr	96.00	93.25
Canada S	2.32	2.33
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05
Norfolk Mk	9.15	8.85
France Fr	11.30	11.50
Germany DM	6.00	5.30
Greece Dr	72.25	70.60
Italy L	9.15	8.85
Italy Lr	1655.00	1610.00
Japan Yen	700.80	675.00
Netherlands Gld	6.30	6.10
Norway Kr	13.75	13.50
Portugal Esc	60.00	57.25
S Africa Rand	1.85	1.79
Spain Pes	143.00	138.00
Sweden Kr	10.00	10.15
Switzerland Fr	7.10	6.85
US \$	2.48	2.43
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.50	34.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied  
 tomorrow by Barclays Bank International Ltd.  
 Different rates for travellers' cheques.

Empire Stores (Bradford)	21
Hudson's Bay Company	22
Owen Owen	22
Revertex Holdings	19
Royal Worcester.	23
Preliminary Announcement:	
Tarmac	23

Hot Springs, Virginia, May 13.—Mr Jack Bennett, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said at the Committee of 20 finance ministers' meeting in Washington that next month would not be the place to resolve the gold price issue.

Mr Bennett, recently nominated to take over as Treasury under-secretary for Monetary Affairs when Mr Paul Volcker vacates the post next month, declared: "You cannot discuss a sensitive policy issue in such a big crowd."

Mr Bennett said the United States remained opposed to any change in the gold price or gold policy—moves which might be near the center of a reformed international monetary system when the majority of members of the Committee of 20 had agreed that its role should be diminished.

This remained the case after the talks last week between Mr Volcker and Mr Willem Duisenberg, head of the European central bank, Mr Duisenberg represented

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

Mr Ray Carter, Labour MP for Northfield, Birmingham, protested yesterday about the refusal of the Department of Trade to give more information about insurance companies which have been ordered to hand over their affairs to trustees.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said that Mr Carter in a letter that the action, taken under the Insurance Companies Act 1973, was for the benefit of policy holders. Much of what was done was preventive: some was remedial, designed to correct situations that might cause anxiety before they became serious.

In order to avoid unnecessary misgivings and alarm that could precipitate the very situation which the legislation is designed to avoid, it is accordingly, important that undue significance should not be attached to the Department's requirements, many of which are of a routine nature", Mr Shore said.

"Therefore, it is the practice not to publish supervisory requirements except insofar as this is required under the Insurance Companies Act.

A notice at Companies House when assets are required to be placed in trust for the reason that such assets cannot effectively be mortgaged, or charged.

"The notice is, therefore, for the information of prospective lenders to the company. I do not think it would be helpful to publish the companies where trustees arrangements are made, the significance of inclusion

## Record Year

Results for the 12 months to December 31

	1976 \$mm	1975 (unaudited) \$mm
Group turnover	20,557	16,510
Group profit:		
before tax	1,476	825
attributable to shareholders	562	383
Dividend gross equivalent	22%	20%
Earnings per share	8.39p	4.28p

**Dr. Ernest Brookman, Chairman says:**  
 "Our policies for growth and expansion in our specialist fields continue."  
 "Our flexible production facilities, depth of technical knowledge and geographical spread of business should enable your company to do better than many in these difficult times."

United Kingdom & Overseas

**Edward Erdman**  
Sole Agent

VENOR STREET LONDON W1X 0AD 01-529 8191

**DOON PARIS GLASGOW**

WATER  
WATER  
WATER  
WATER



## Engineering output now 44pc metricated

Production by the engineering industries of metric or metric compatible items has reached an average of 44 per cent in value terms, Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman of the Metrication Board, reported yesterday.

While this was a substantial achievement, there were also some signs of slackening of momentum, he said. "It is important to restore momentum so that the metric changes can be completed effectively and efficiently. Delay and a prolonged use of two systems of measurement can be costly", he added.

Lord Orr-Ewing was commenting on the results of a recent board survey of metric change involving over 600 companies in the engineering industries.

The survey shows that in value terms, 60-70 per cent production in metric (or metric compatible) is expected to be achieved by the end of 1975. Some sectors will exceed this.

The survey revealed no general obstacles to the change but some difficulties—mainly in obtaining metric supplies in small quantities—have arisen because sectors are changing at different rates. Sometimes the progress of companies within the same sector has varied.

## IBM gives way after Supreme Court rebuff

Washington, May 13.—IBM Corporation said today it would hand over documents on its business activities demanded by the Justice Department in support of an anti-trust case against the computer giant.

IBM's decision followed a refusal by the Supreme Court to hear an appeal by the company on a lower court ruling imposing a \$150,000 a day fine on IBM for contempt.

## Computer news

### Government pledges continued support

The Labour Government "will continue the present policies of support for the computer industry, and will develop them within the wider framework of our general industrial policies", according to Mr Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry.

His speech, prepared for delivery yesterday at the opening of the European Computing Congress (Eurocomp) at Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, was read in his absence through illness, by Mr Roy Atkinson, director of the Government's Central Computer Agency.

In the speech Mr Meacher said there were two aspects of the Government's proposals on

## Union blames BSC for letting N Sea pipe contracts go abroad

By Peter Hill

Demanding that the Government should investigate the reasons for the placing of major contracts for the development of North Sea oil and gas reserves with foreign companies have been made by the steel industry's major trade union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Referring to the tremendous opportunities for British industry in the new technology of finding and extracting fuels from the seabed, the ISTC claimed yesterday that opportunities have been there on an increasing scale over the past decade.

"It is apparent that a large proportion of British industry has failed to recognize, or if they have recognized, failed to take advantage of them".

The allegations are made in an article published in the

latest issue of the union's magazine *Man and Metal*. The ISTC said foreign companies were in the main locating the fuel deposits, building the rigs, the platforms and the ships required. The union is especially critical of the British Steel Corporation's role.

It claimed that when underwater gas pipes were being laid in the 1960s they were supplied primarily by Italy and other countries, because the British steel industry could not supply pipes of the right specification.

With hundreds of miles of undersea pipelines being laid in the North Sea, the ISTC said, most of the orders for pipes, valued at about £1,200m have been placed with Japanese suppliers. The BSC declined to tender since it considered that profits from the production of large diameter pipes were too low.

The ISTC claimed that the British steel industry should be supplying most of the steel required by oil and gas companies operating offshore concessions, while other industries could take a more active part. It called on the Government to examine the reasons for major contracts being placed overseas.

A spokesman for the BSC said last night that the corporation sought all possible North Sea business within its capabilities, subject to capacity, price, delivery and specification. Support for the North Sea programme, he said had not been substantial but the corporation did not wish to take on unprofitable business.

The BSC had a steel priority allocation system for the North Sea. The supply position was a question of balance.

## Court extends Wellcome lung drug patent

The Wellcome Foundation was yesterday granted a four-year extension of its patent on the drug Trimethoprim. The company had applied for an extension to its 16-year patent on the benzyl pyrimidine, the principle of which is Trimethoprim, an anti-bacterial used in the treatment of respiratory and urinary tract infections.

Mr Justice Whitford granted the extension in the High Court yesterday under the powers contained in Section 23 of the Patents Act, 1949, which allows for an extension of patent life on the grounds of inadequate remuneration.

Drugs can be patented in Britain for 16 years. The patents on Trimethoprim were granted in February, 1958, and ran out in February of this year.

## Minister likely to back huge food store projects

By Patricia Tisdall

As part of her drive for lower prices, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is understood to be prepared to back the supermarket operators' case for certain large store development projects.

Mrs Williams is believed to be sympathetic to planning applications involving the reuse of wasteland or the rehabilitation of derelict industrial premises.

Organizations such as Fine Fare, Tesco and the Co-ops have been making vigorous representations to the Department of the Environment for a relaxation in restrictions.

They maintain they can lower food prices by at least 10 per cent by building larger stores on less expensive sites.

## Divergencies in clothing industry reports clarified

Apparent differences in conclusions on important aspects of Britain's clothing industry which emerged in two recent reports on the industry, were explained by the National Economic Development Office in a joint statement.

The statement referred to the recent medium term review carried out by the clothing industry economic development committee of the NEDO, and to a report published a few days later by Inter Company Comparisons, which challenged the little NEDD's conclusions.

"An important factor in explaining the apparent divergence of opinion is that the data contained in the two reports do not refer to the same periods of time and so are not strictly comparable", the NEDO statement affirmed.

## Crucial vote today by Port Talbot strikers

By R. W. Shakespeare

A mass meeting of 1,600 engineering craftsmen from Port Talbot steelworks, South Wales will today vote on a union recommendation to end their strike now in its third week, which has made 9,500 other steelworkers idle.

A formula to end the dispute over a pay claim has been worked out between union and management representatives at meetings sponsored by the Department of Employment. No details have been revealed, but the union proposal will be put first to a meeting of shop stewards this morning and then to a full meeting of the strikers.

Last night a BSC spokesman said that if the strikers were called off there would be a full recall of all workers "within a few days".

The craftsmen have demanded a £6.50 a week pay increase following their rejection of a £3.50 offer which BSC maintained was the maximum allowed under the present pay legislation.

The strike began when two engineers refused to work on a blast furnace that had recently been modernized. When they were sent home, the others walked out. Steelmaking and finishing operations were stopped and the rest of the labour force laid off.

At the dispute today could prevent another serious crisis for the motor industry which gets a large proportion of its special sheet steel requirements from Port Talbot.

For the past two weeks, body factories have been using steel from stocks held at their own plants, but these are now running very low.

Port Talbot also produces large quantities of tinplate for the canning industry and many customers are short of supplies.

## Business Appointments

### Booker board post for Mr J. Godber

Mr Joseph Godber, MP, the former Minister of Agriculture, is to join the board of Booker McConnell, a non-executive director.

Mr Alexander Craythorn, retired as chairman and from the board of the Auk & Wiborg Group, Mr John McLaren, managing director of Auk & Wiborg, and Mr Christopher Strang, financial director, have been made deputy managing director and secretary and financial controller.

Mr Denis Rickett will join the board of Schroder International Bank on 15th May. Mr Rickett is a director of Schroder Wages & Co, on his retirement as vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on October 4.

Bass Charrington Vintners has made the following changes in organization: From May 23 all United Kingdom operations will be vested in Hedges & Butler and all overseas operations will be handled by a new company, Hedges & Butler International. The board of Bass Charrington Vintners which remains the holding company, now comprises Mr H. A. Walker (chairman), Mr D. R. J. Ward (deputy chairman), Mr S. R. Williams (managing director), Mr R. G. Holloway (managing director, Hedges & Butler International), Mr D. G. Messenger (managing director, Hedges & Butler).

Mr J. W. Oakes has been made a director of Gurney Mountain & Capel-Cure Agencies.

Mr P. S. Ardron has become general manager for the International Division of Barclays Bank.

Mr Charles Hardie has been made deputy chairman of the Anglo-Portuguese Bank.

Mr K. Bishop, deputy chief general manager of the Phoenix Assurance Co, has been elected president of the Insurance Institute of London. He succeeds Mr J. H. J. Day, assistant general manager of the Prudential Assurance Co. Mr Henry Mance, chairman of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agents) and of Lloyd's Life Agency, was elected deputy president.

Mr Cyril Thorpe has joined the main board of Ogden and Sons and been appointed a director of Swales Brothers (Haulage Contractors) and John Swales (Plant Hire).

Mr Walter Coutinho has been re-elected chairman of The Institute of Work Study Practitioners. Mr J. C. Reid becomes deputy chairman and Mr S. J. Wood-Brown continues as treasurer.

Mr Ray Walsh has been appointed director of special projects for Polytech Holdings.

Mr Frank Posen has been made a director of the Brookside Metal Co.

Mr Denis Bassinger, controller of ATV Network's Elstree Studios, has been appointed to the board of the network.

Mr J. A. Fowler, of Tubes Ltd, has become chairman of the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers in succession to Mr E. R. Bowers, of Sperry Vickers.

Mr R. E. Argusson, of Wessley Hydraulics, is vice-chairman, and Mr F. B. Leverett, of Keelavite Hydraulics, is vice-chairman (technical).

## Waiting for Ernie

From Mrs J. Sharratt

Sir, After a couple of expected letters had failed to reach me recently, I wondered what would have happened if one of them had contained a premium bond prize cheque. In the local sub post office they were most helpful in finding this information for me, but I was dismayed to learn that there is no follow-up if these cheques are not cashed. Instead, after 18 months they are just cancelled. Lists of unclaimed prizes are made, and are available for inspection at main post offices, but surely most people would not have the time or optimism to make regular checks.

They told me at the post office that thousands of prizes are never claimed. Obviously there are various reasons for this, but certainly in some cases it must be that the cheques never reach their destination. We regularly receive from a large commercial enterprise letters exhorting us to watch the mail during the next week, as we have been lucky enough to have been allotted six numbers in a prize draw. Something along those lines from Ernie when we have actually won would be very welcome, or, failing that, would it not be possible for a follow-up note to be sent to winners at the time the unclaimed list is compiled?

Yours truly,  
JEAN SHARRATT,  
41 Lower Road,  
Farnham,  
Leatherhead, Surrey.  
May 13.

## Credit cards

From Mr C. R. Gould

Sir, Jan Morrison's otherwise excellent article on the role of credit cards in travel finance (Special Report, May 3) contains one important mistake.

He states that it was Barclaycard which made a major breakthrough when the Association of British Travel Agents agreed to accept the card for payment for package holidays. He thus implies that Access is not accepted by ABTA.

In fact, the negotiations with ABTA were carried out jointly by Access and Barclaycard, and the agreement applies equally to both cards.

I am sure that you will wish to put the record straight.

Yours faithfully,  
C. R. GOULD,  
Head of Marketing,  
The Joint Credit Card Co Ltd,  
7 St Martin's Place,  
London, WC2N 4JH.

## Managing the economy the Wincott way

From LeCol F. W. Tooby

Sir, Peter Jay is to be congratulated on winning the Wincott Award for 1973 and I do so most warmly. I must be honest and say that I am not sure that Harold Wincott was a journalist of high distinction whose beliefs about the causes and cure of Britain's economic ills were very different from Mr Jay's own, and if I say how deeply I regret that since Harold Wincott died in 1969 no other journalist, not even a winner of the Wincott Award, has been seen to carry on the evolution of that great man's ideas on what is wrong with the way the British economy is run.

Harold Wincott believed, as I believe, that economic troubles could be cured by restoring sound management to our public finances. That, for Harold Wincott, meant an end to budget deficits and make-believe borrowing. It meant that taxation in all its forms should cover, but no more than cover, the current expenditures of central government and local authorities; and that all expenditure on capital account by public authorities should be financed, not from the Exchequer out of current taxation, but by net sales of long-term government securities.

It seems that no one in Whitehall or Fleet Street has perceived in the official *Financial Statistics* that budget deficits in the post-war years have in fact resulted in a huge and growing accumulation of personal savings, of which the owners have chosen to hold a very large and increasing proportion in liquid forms. At the end of 1973 the individual people of this country owned in aggregate over £43,000,000,000 of such liquid funds, equivalent to some 85 per cent of the nation's total per-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Research into worker participation in industry

From Dr Frank A. Heller, Professor Malcolm Warner and Dr Peter Abell

Sir, Alternative schema for worker participation are likely to be invented at an increasing rate during the next year or so, and your columns will undoubtedly make an important contribution to this debate. Professor Schmitthoff's "Telling the system to British needs" (May 6) differs little from other commonsense solutions that have recently been canvassed, except in its pretension to relate the German, Dutch and Swedish participative schemes to a *bespoke* British solution. The arbitrary selection of evidence mixed with strong personal views makes such statements fairly useless.

In principle we believe that a comparative study of the various existing European participatory methods, including British experience, is an almost essential preliminary step for the design of an adequate way of structuring power relationships in British industry. One should also be open to new initiatives that have not yet been institutionalized. A certain amount of useful research evidence is already available and has not yet been adequately put together; much more systematic comparative

study will however have to be undertaken.

The three signatories to this letter are now preparing to start such a study in Britain under a scheme coordinated by the International Institute of Management (in West Berlin) and a group of applied scientists in 10 countries. We would like to hear from any British organization that would like to offer us facilities for such a study. The research is designed to be practical and should yield useful and fairly short-term results to both trade unions and managements who are concerned with finding objective evidence on the basis of which future British systems could be designed.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK A. HELLER,  
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,  
The Tavistock Centre,  
Belgrave Lane,  
London NW3 5BA.  
MALCOLM WARNER,  
Professor of Organizational Behaviour, Administrative Staff College, Henley.  
PETER ABELL,  
Reader and Director of Research, Industrial Sociology, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

### A register for engineers

From Mr L. T. Griffith

Sir, Dr David Fisher, of making misleading about the Council of Engineering Institutions and its (Business News), a respectfully suggest misleading label firmly tied to Dr F.

He certainly got statement that "men of the Society of Engineers do not require the same competency as do the bodies of CEI".

principles of syntax obviously same proof, but its admission, including tions, have always be if not higher, than a CEI. If required, I verified by suitable independent assessors.

Dr Fisher is correct that a significant members of the Society also belong to t ent bodies of CEI. asked himself why the bers of the society completely satisfied themselves.

Briefly, they are valuing members to agree with the society principles and serv CEI have failed to p.

The society was a fessional institution a council of engine tions. At that time tured institutions search. Certainly not have been bery and reactionary now current in CEI virtually become a "trade union with cl practices.

Why should mem society follow Dr F's what a program sug what a program sug the appropriate C tions?

It is well-known members of the cha rious are disillusion tured by the CEI p I take this opportu ing these who are members to the which has pursued policies for the be professional enginee last 120 years?

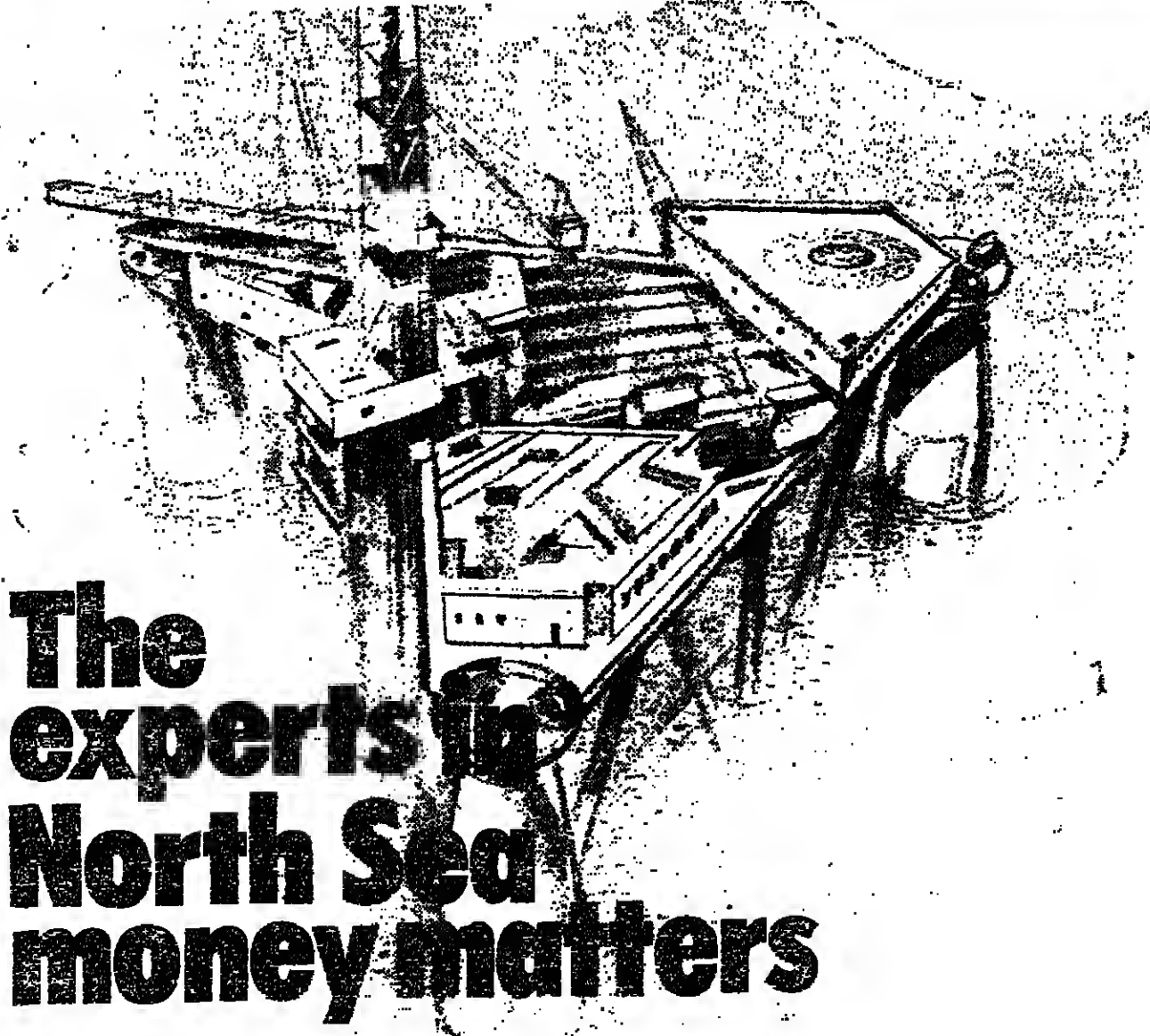
The solution to the a state register of u engineer similar to t to some other countr vocated a register a years before CEI en

It is why the reg lished its own reg fessional engineers r introduction of a sta and the necessity fo recognized by the Government.

That development, the General Election last, the CEI wou see forgotten in the so secure the mon which they are obse Yours faithfully,  
L. T. GRIFFITH,  
Secretary,  
The Society of Eng Artillery Mansions,  
75 Victoria Street,  
London, SW1H 0HY.

### From Mrs D. J. Wool

Sir, The status of a sional engineer will n while headlines in continue to refer to the engineering "engineers". The I just a guilty or a sign ignored in the Does anyone ever ref fessional doctors" or sional solicitors"? I outcry if hospital p described as doctor: sherd typists as w yet anyone loosely with the engineering called "engineer" re Yours faithfully,  
JOAN WOOLARD,  
23 The Middlings,  
Sevenoaks,  
Kent.



# The experts for North Sea money matters

It took vision to see the potential in North Sea Oil in the early days. We at Edward Bates, saw it, recognised it and backed it. That is why we are acknowledged today as being a leader in this highly specialised banking and investment field, some even call us The North Sea Bank.

We find that flattering, of course; but being far-sighted we are looking for other opportunities as well – and your future could well be the opportunity we are looking for.

Write, telephone or drop in on us. We'd like you to see us.

## Edward Bates & Sons Limited

London: Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DR Telephone: 01-283 9111 Telex: 886959  
Edinburgh: Erskine House, 68/73 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 4NF Telephone: 031-225 4774 Telex: 72137  
Liverpool: P.O. Box 23, Silkstone Court, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool L69 2HW Telephone: 051-236 8102 Telex: 627648  
Aberdeen: Erskine House, 25 Albany Place, Aberdeen AB1 1YL Telephone: 0224 22383 Telex: 73453  
Glasgow: Stock Exchange House, 69 St. George's Place, Glasgow G2 1EN Telephone: 041-221 3392 Telex: 7788-40  
Bristol: Alliance House, Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1SX Telephone: 0272 23507, 8 Telex: 419696



# An assets paradox at Furness Withy

Beyond this point, one is in less well charted waters. The possibility that Trieste could well be merged as a producer with the adjacent Conoco field and the value of its prime exploration areas west of the Shetlands and in the Celtic Sea must be balanced by imponderables such as the possibility of Government action on royalties and the eventual oil price being below some of the more optimistic hopes. Earnings projections, then, are at best of faith.

As for the on-going energy operations, concerning delay in the completion of the first stage in Magnus the last figures from North American operations \$221,000 lower at \$631,000.

offer by the impact of higher oil prices on the Trinidad field where there was a £50,000 recovery into the black.

The commercial division established to produce the first oil for the corporation, presented a mixed picture, ending £219,000 up at £124m but only after £249,000 as a six-month contribution from the Dutch builders' merchant acquisition.

At 15p, down 4p, the shares are selling at 21 times earnings and yield a desirous 2.1 per cent. But some people think the shares are worth 100p a share and so the raider drop into place to leave Tricentral one of the most attractive oil gambles.

**Final: 1973 (1972)**  
**Capitalization** £23.7m  
**Sales** £37.3m (£23.5m)  
**P&T** £1.2m **Div** £1.45m (£1.54m)  
**Earnings per share** 7.2p (9.9p)  
**Dividend gross** 3.21p (3.05p)

**GKN**

## Avoiding any predictions

The good news from GKN at this stage is that it has come through the first quarter in relatively good shape, with further

improvement in the company's performance, then making good on the marginal shortfall in the United Kingdom. But where the ground goes from here is another matter. Given the hope that the sale from the home companies will be one of progressive improvement as the year unfolds, the reliance on the prospect of the full year outcome heating up the 1973 performance looks slightly strange.

The answer, perhaps, is that though GKN can see a good summer ahead it is not particularly keen and/or good at early forecasting or good at forecasting to commit itself to predicting the likely course of events in this autumn. The tenor of the

report is that price restraint is difficult enough to cope with as it is, and the clear implication is that it should even be easier if, of that is that should even the mildest recession start to set in this autumn the impact on the United Kingdom profits could be both rapid and severe.

The likelihood of that kind of scenario is, of course, something that will emerge more clearly as the summer months pass. At the moment the market can take comfort from the fact that last year's profits were, apparently, struck after significantly higher than normal year-end provisions—mainly relating to pensioning and reorganization and taxation

the overseas side, particularly the Australian end, looks set for another good year. Not that that necessarily has any immediate message for the shareholders at 181p, yielding 7.8 per cent and selling at 51 times earnings (or just over 8 times CPE adjusted earnings).

**Accounts:** 1973 (1972)  
**Capitalization** £188m  
**Net assets** £345m (£291m)  
**Borrowings** £86.3m (£80.8m)  
**Pre-tax profit** £70.6m (£50.5m)  
**Earnings per share** 27.2p (25.6p)

ing. Citroën was back in the minor jungle again and quite alone.

So much for Citroën's associations of the past. But what of the immediate future and that of the world? A Peugeot-linked Renault, Peugeot and Citroën association? The first two groups are already involved in extensive cooperation, showing that it is possible for a state-owned company and a privately-owned firm to find common ground with one of the most profitable and well-run privately-owned manufacturers in the world.

They share a new test centre for engines and chassis at an engine factory in Douvrain, a gearbox factory at Bruy and other cost-saving investments in jointly-owned plants.

But Citroën is said to be still nursing a pride sorely wounded

when Peugeot pulled out of a  
association agreement with  
some seven years ago. The as-  
sociation had only run for two  
years, but within a month  
Peugeot pulled out. Renault  
included the present alliance with  
Renault.

Two years later the ne-  
o-alics tried to bring Citroen  
into their association to form  
a new deal with Renault. But  
Michelin is reported to have  
brushed such advances aside.

Since then Renault has let  
be known that it is not going  
into any deal with Citroen  
which will leave M Michelin  
in the embarrassing position  
of being a minority shareholder.

The ultra-liberalisation ad-  
vocated by many in private and  
few in public is a full scale  
owned company giving France

capable of taking on the rest of Europe. The French had considerable subsidiaries of the American giants, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The possibility of such an alliance is by no means new. Indeed a suitable name, Automobiles de France, was being brought forward by government officials at the very time that Renault and Peugeot were in secret talks.

It was suggested in Paris last week that if M Mitterrand wins the Presidential election next week, he will call a press conference from his Socialist Communist supporters to discuss this, with the success of the

ons are straining to  
because hot

new regulations for offices, shops, schools, hospitals and many other establishments used by the public as well as hotels and boarding houses.

The fire brigades, whose job it is to establish what need doing in a particular establish-

A designation order for hotels was effective from June 1972 when all such establishments must have registered under the Act.

A number of hotel fires—some involving loss of life—subsequently focused public attention and pressure on the hotels—and on the fire authorities. For the brigados have their problems, too, the major one being a staffing shortage.

The most optimistic estimate put at three to four years the amount of time before the backlog of hotel and boarding house improvements can be cleared as up to standard by the fire authorities. It is quite likely to take significantly longer in some areas.

Mr A. A. Winning, Chief Fire Officer of Hampshire who has been in charge of the enquiry

real problem. Citroën must sell 2.2 million cars to make the profit of one DS. It is far more dependent on sales of its larger cars than either Renault Peugeot or Chrysler-Slats.

Yet, in 1980, there also were small losses with demand for small cars outstretching production facilities while stocks of larger cars continue to pile up.

Unofficial sources estimated that three weeks ago Renault had 150,000 cars in France were close to 200,000. This compares with a reported 350,000 in Germany in the same period.

To some extent Renault has been lucky. Its very successful 1979 model was introduced three years ago and when the petro crisis broke was already established in the European market.

With a growing reputation as a collector of cars, Renault is accounting for 9 per cent of all sales in France and is shooting up the charts in Italy, Germany and the Benelux countries.

But these successes are more than offset by the sharp fall in sales of the much bigger Renaults, the 1600 cc. 1600 cc. and the same smaller 104 making ground while at the top of the range the 504 is in trouble.

Manufacturers insist that the next two months will be decisive. The big ones are being the best-selling months in France, with motorists changing their cars for the big holiday exodus in August.

In Paris a few days ago a motor executive pointed at the

"Every morning I look at the weather outside and curse the fact that the sun is not shining to remind Frenchmen that their holidays are approaching and they have not yet bought their own cars."

"We must have a substantial improvement in salaries and must start within the next fortnight or we shall be in serious trouble. Everything closes for the holiday break in France and when we get back they will have no money to spend on new cars or the incentive to show off to their friends on the camp site."

**Clifford Webb**

## Sis

For the time being most insurance companies appear to be taking the same attitude as most fire brigades and giving establishments on average around a year to complete fire safety work.

On the other hand, hotels putting in fire safety improvements are unlikely to find their insurance premiums being written down significantly. This is because, according to the British Insurance Association, pre-

In fact, the only practical encouragement to hotel management to improve their establishments is the option of local authority loans, albeit at the going commercial rates. There seems to be a case, if not for government grants on the argument of tourism's invisible earnings potential, then for an extra tax dispensation like that used for industrial buildings to take some of the sting out of such a large increase for all, expanding

## Fire rules cause hotel cash crisis

by the Clarendon Court and who will not have the advantage of backing from a substantial parent company.

There will also be many small businesses flocking to them in exactly the same squeeze as John Bullen but without the advantage, as in his case, of a restaurant that attracts a high turnover which can be expanded hopefully to make up for business lost on closing under the new Act.

A designation order for hotels was effective from June, 1975 when all such establishments would have registered under the Act.

A number of hotel fires, some involving loss of life, subsequently focused public attention and pressure on the hotels—and on the fire authorities. For the brigades have their problems, too, the major one being a staffing shortfall

When the fire prevention officer eventually visits a hotel it is still only the start of a long process. The officer's job is to decide what work is reasonably necessary to bring an establishment up to standard.

Often in older buildings alternative exits have to be installed, corridors have to be equipped with smoke control doors, fire detection methods sometimes have to be substituted on panelling or doors,

down guest accommodation. The big hotel groups will feel the impact of the new fire regulations. One reportedly spent £250,000 four years ago in installing smoke detectors alone in its hotels up and down the country.

What lies behind the dilemma of the hotels and boarding houses and the likely delay in the fire regulations is that the smaller establishments are the 1971 Fire Precautions Act. It laid down the basis of

present delay in getting establishments inspected and certified.

The most optimistic estimates put three to four years the amount of time before the backlog of hotel and boarding house improvements can be cleared as up to standard by the fire authorities. It is more likely to take significantly longer in some areas.


Mr A. A. Wimming, Chief Fire Officer of Hampshire who has a

and smoke detector systems and emergency lighting usually must be put in.

Construction work on this scale can take time even without the building delays, including the fact that the authorities have also slowed much fire safety work. It has made it particularly difficult for hoteliers anxious to carry out the work. One common cause to have worked in during the season and cutting out business would be tantamount to closing

100

nal salva- But the deeper water tha



**Peter Challen: profit v prophetic motive**

tion to a hierarchy in business, but there could be a forum—a consultative committee of some such where all could meet on human rather than organizational terms.

Why, Business Diary's Ros Davies asked, should people be less decent in work than they were outside? Had not the in-

Secondly, he said, the Church had "privatized" religion; it had stressed personal rather than corporate salvation. Al-

The problem he and most of his colleagues are currently worried about is the large proportion of proprietors who have not yet even registered under

# Emp

*Salient points from the circular financial year ended 31 January 1987*

- \* Year commenced with the... and the results demonstrated...
- \* Sales increased by 8.4% pretax profits fell 6.7% to...
- \* Final dividend of 1.35p to share – the maximum per...

# Emp

*Salient points from the circular financial year ended 31 January 1987*

- \* Year commenced with the... and the results demonstrated...
- \* Sales increased by 8.4% pretax profits fell 6.7% to...
- \* Final dividend of 1.35p to share – the maximum per...

**Derek Harris**

**ores**  
**nd**  
*Mr C T Wells, on the*  
**freeze and margin control**  
**any.**  
**Increased costs and inflation,**  
**kes 2.58p per**

low in full production and  
d. The computer application  
re problems with much  
cost the Company at least  
with delays caused by the  
East England, has caused  
ors, the Company continued  
re frustrated by the  
margin cut of 10%, extra  
However, demand from the  
ar period for 1973. I am  
the continuous growth

---

NAL ROAD, BRADFORD

Derek Harris

# Empire Stores

(Bradford) Limited

**Salient points from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr C T Wells, on the financial year ended 31 January 1974:**

- \* Year commenced with the problems of the gas industry, the freeze and margin control and the results demonstrate the basic strength of the Company.
- \* Sales increased by 8.4% to £42.9 million. However, due to increased costs and inflation pretax profits fell 6.7% to £3,516,000.
- \* Final dividend of 1.35p together with the interim of 1.22p makes 2.58p per share – the maximum permitted.
- \* The new modern warehouse at Kettlethorpe, Wakefield, is now in full production and working successfully although extra costs were encountered. The computer application and mechanised method of assembly enable us to face future problems with much greater confidence.
- \* Pilferage of parcels leaving Wakefield Railway Station has cost the Company at least £40,000 and the total may be much greater. This, together with delays caused by the railway's dispute, and GPO restrictions on parcels to South East England, has caused some loss of goodwill.
- \* Due to the forethought which had provided standby generators, the Company continued to work a five day week during the miners' strike, but we were frustrated by the shortage of goods reaching the warehouse.
- \* The outlook is problematical with Government demand for a margin cut of 10%, extra N.I. contributions, increased taxation and ever rising costs. However, demand from the spring/summer catalogue shows an increase over the similar period for 1973. I am confident, therefore, that we shall win through and return to the continuous growth that has been typical over the last twenty years.

EMPIRE STORES (BRADFORD) LIMITED 18 CANAL ROAD, BRADFORD







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Opening profits reverse threatens VW dividend

Earnings about losses in 1974 have been coming from the VW headquarters for some time and the first results now show a turnaround from a net profit of £8m to a loss of DM86m for the first quarter. Of the parent company's profits for DM52m, against a loss of DM41m. Losses continue at the same level for the rest of the year, Rudolf Leiding, the executive chairman, says the company will quit its dividend this year. It was not possible to say how big the loss would be for the year, because raw material costs were running at 145m a year. For 1973, VW's profits rose from 25.5m to DM211m. However, turnover for the 16 months rose 6 per cent to 16,382m, growth for the first year was only 1 per cent to 148m. The group's policy now is to obtain necessary rises and so improve earnings and turnover growth. The growth side, capital

investment this year will be about DM2,000m of which two-thirds will go on new car ranges. Herr Leiding said a plan in the United States would be the answer to some of its problems there. Hoechst improves: Farwerke. Hoechst, the chemicals and fibres giant is, on the other hand, happier about prospects. Net profits for 1973 are ahead from DM337m to DM520m, and the first quarter of the current term shows an improvement from DM166m to DM230m, on sales of DM4,840m, against DM5,710m. However, Herr Rolf Saunier, the chairman, comments that the figures do not give a true picture as price increases followed sharply higher costs. Average quarterly pre-tax profits were DM196m for 1973 and sales averaged DM384,000m.

**NET PROFIT** in last year to March 31 stood at £640m (year 1973-74). Sales 100,130m yen (1973-74).—A.P.

## Royal Worcester

Manufacturers of fine bone china, porcelain, earthenware, oxide ceramics and metal/ceramic components, resistors and other electronic components.

**1973 Sales increased by 16%—  
Pre-tax Profit up 40%**

Summary of Results	1973	1972
SALES	£13,300,000	£11,500,000
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£ 1,850,000	£ 1,328,000
Taxation	£ 949,000	£ 520,000
PROFIT AFTER TAX	£ 901,000	£ 808,000
EARNINGS per share	19.5p	17.4p
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS		
Gross equivalent per share	4.981p	4.725p

- \* Both sales and profits are again the highest in the history of the Group.
- \* The Company's premises at 30 Curzon Street, London W.1., were sold by auction for £2,720,000 in June 1973.
- \* During the year the Company has expanded its electronic interests by the acquisition of Colvern Limited for a cash consideration of £2,112,000.

**“Sales during the first quarter of 1974 have been well maintained and order books remain strong.”**

Anthony F. Street, Chairman

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Royal Worcester Limited, Merivale House, Deansway, Worcester WR1 2ES.

### Tarmac Group 1973 Result preliminary announcement

RMAC GROUP	Year ended 31st Dec. 1973	Year ended 31st Dec. 1972	% Increase
Revenue	£22,820	£19,486	30.0
Profit before taxation	16,343	12,725	28.4
Taxation	7,680	4,508	
Profit after taxation	8,663	8,219	
Profit after taxation and pre-acquisition profits	86	152	
Group profit attributable to Tarmac Limited	8,587	8,067	
Preference dividend	11	18	
Group profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	8,576	8,049	
Dividend	1,097	1,380	
Net 3.985p per share proposed (1972: 4.185p per share)	1,751	1,642	
	2,848	3,022	
Retained profit of the year	5,728	5,027	
Dividend per ordinary share	21.14p	20.40p	

NOTE: The total dividend of 8.76725p per share is the maximum permitted under the Government's counter-inflation legislation.

**Tarmac**

## Reports

### Hard going in some sectors of C. T. Bowring

Prospects of any short-term improvement in the main culprits of last year's fall in profits at C. T. Bowring & Co. appear somewhat gloomy. Though going is expected at the end of the year, the lender, merchant bank and in credit finance and leasing. Mr Edgar Bowring, chairman, says, however, that the upturn in the insurance underwriting, engineering trading and shipping subsidiaries should continue in 1974. Insurance broking activities (44 per cent of 1973 profits) should show greater improvement.

#### French Kier Holdings

Pre-tax profits for 1973 of the group formed as a result of the merger of W. & C. French and J. L. Kier were £4.26m against £2.5m. Sales and profits comprise a full year of French Kier Holdings and subsidiaries, other than the J. L. Kier & Co group for the nine months to December 31 has been included. The total dividend is to be 2.84p. Last year it was equal to 2.36p after allowing for the share split and scrip issue. Earnings per share were 4.5p, against an adjusted 6.4p.

#### Gerrard Discount

During the past financial year, which was probably the most difficult one in the history of the discount market, the group continued its policy of active dealing in short-dated assets and its daily turnover has been exceptionally high. A comparatively large book is carried but the chairman stresses that its life continues to be very short and with uncertainty on the future course of interest rates the board will continue to exercise caution.

#### Austin-Hall Group

In first quarter of 1974 production and delivered sales by the Austin-Hall Group were both ahead of last year's despite the short week and the outlook is still encouraging. In a separate note to shareholders, Messrs J. M. G. Morgan and M. G. G. Morgan, have nothing to add to last month's news of the possible bid by Penton, which holds about 29 per cent of AHG equity.

## Mining

### Barlow Rand's mid-year leap

With its heavy involvement in supplying earth moving equipment and building materials, Barlow Rand is a prime beneficiary of the buoyancy of the South African economy. It comes as little surprise, then, that interim profits should have jumped by 70 per cent to R40.8m and earnings per share from 14.5c to 23.6c (14.5c) of which a negligible 0.1c is attributable to dealing profits.

Higher investment income arose from the enhanced dividends from gold and platinum shares, held chiefly through Rand Mines and Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration—the second largest coal group in the country. Mining contributed 15 per cent of profits last year, but should be responsible for around 30 per cent this time. It is expected that earnings for the year should rise from 38.5c to 50c a share, while dividends should total 20c (16c).

## Bids &amp; deals

#### Law Land sells property for £6m

Law Land has sold or contracted to sell freehold and leasehold properties for £6.2m cash. The properties comprise a freehold interest in Fleet Street, London, a leasehold interest in Carrington House, London, and the group's combined freehold and leasehold interests in the shopping precinct in Broom, Surrey.

Some £3m has already been paid, and £2.6m is receivable during the next three months. The balance of £600,000 is deferred for five years, bearing interest at 16 per cent. A valuation of the property gave a total value of £6.4m, the company said.

#### Bridgewater approach

Shareholders of Bridgewater Investment Trust are advised by their board to sit tight and take no action to dispose of their shares after approaches from more than one party for the acquisition of the share capital. The share price on the North Sea Stock Exchange yesterday was marked up from 8p to 11p putting a tag of £660,000 on the whole equity.

Triumph Investment Trust, the troubled financial group and its associates have an interest of 47.3 per cent in Bridgewater whereas the board holds less than 1 per cent. Proposals are being submitted to shareholders of United Grain Elevators (of which Central Shearwood Trust has control) for the company to enter marine leisure as M. H. Marine, and to increase its resources to £250,000. Both Mr Tony Morgan, who built up Purple Brothers and Mr John Hemingway will be coming associated with the company and will join the new board. Mr Morgan will be chairman.

## Stock markets

## Gilts hit selling bout

The gilt-edged market was hit by profit-taking, which clipped prices back by as much as a point in "longs". This was interpreted as a reaction to last week's strong advance, but may have been partly attributable to caution in advance of the trade figures on Wednesday and disappointment at the half-hearted response to the latest reduction in base rates.

"Shorts" opened steadily at Friday's closing levels, but most were as much as 5/16 or 1/2 point down eventually. "Longs" shed 1/2 or 1/4 point in the morning, rallied a little about midday, but then slipped further to close at the lowest of the day, with drops of as much as a point.

Corporation stocks were weak, in line with the Government stock. Nervousness from the gilt-edged market spread to equities, and the first day of the new trading account brought small selling, and a complete absence of buying orders. Most sections shared the dismal fortunes of the day, with banks weak on the unwillingness of the other major funders to follow Lloyd's lead to lower base rates, and ex-dividend selling cutting back several major stocks. The FT

index lost 8.2 to 299.0, and the Times index 2.28 to 116.78.

Unilever, with quarterly trading figures due tomorrow, lost 2p to 297p in cautious selling. ICI (224p), Beecham Grp (220p) and Courtauld's (104p) all closed lower.

Good results from Furness Withy had been largely discounted by the recent rise in the shipping section. Furness shares edged a net 10p off at 150p. But Manchester Liners, a Furness subsidiary, edged forward.

The chairman's report helped Swan Hunter (117p) stand firm against an easier trend in engineering. Vickers (114p) fell back on steady selling, with Wms Hudson down to 63p on rumours that it might sell its stake in Vickers. Reynolds Parsons (73p) closed unchanged in spite of press hints of forthcoming orders for power stations. In buildings, Tarmac slipped to 135p on the results.

Oil shares had a poor day, with nervousness regarding the Israeli/Syrian negotiations bringing selling from the United States of BP, finally 10 1/2p down at 490p. Gold shares managed to retain early gains but had a quieter session than for some time.

## Wall Street

New York, May 13.—On the New York stock exchange today shares fell broadly, although trading was restrained. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 4.85 points lower at 845.59. Volume totalled 11,290,000 shares, compared with 15,770,000 shares on Friday.

Brokers attributed selling in part to a Wall Street Journal report that "cracks are appearing in the previous public confidence that makes the financial system work. The reasons are varied and emotional—ranging from high interest rates to Watergate."

## Silver very strong

New York, May 13.—SILVER prices were very strong on May 13. All silver prices rose, but the most active were the spot and near-month contracts. The spot price rose 1/16 to 10.10, and the near-month contract rose 1/16 to 10.15. The price of silver in London rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Tokyo rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Hong Kong rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Singapore rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Manila rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Cebu rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Iloilo rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Zamboanga rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Davao rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Cagayan rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Baguio rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Benguet rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Marikina rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in Santa Rosa rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Carlos rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Miguel rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Rio rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Monte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Oeste rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Este rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Centro rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Sur rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan del Norte rose 1/16 to 10.10. The price of silver in San Juan



الرياض

# MARKET REPORTS

## Foreign Exchange

### The dollar still under pressure

The Deutsche mark continued to lead major European currencies in a broad advance against the dollar yesterday.

Mounting concern about the current United States political situation, allied to speculation of an impending market revaluation within the European currency float provided the main impetus for currencies, London dealers reported.

The mark closed at 2.340-60 against the United States dollar for a two-pennig advance from its 2.340-40 closing rate Friday.

However, in heavy trading earlier, the German currency at one point had touched 2.390, recording an effective appreciation of nearly 11.75 per cent based on its 2.340-40 dollar rate set last June.

However, sterling closed weaker in most centres, although ending steadily against the dollar at \$2.429, down just 10 points. The pound's exchange rate dropped to 5.8150 against the mark from 5.8200 on Friday, with the Bank of England's trade-weighted sterling depreciation rate against 10 major currencies widening sharply over the session to 18.02 per cent at the close from 17.70 at mid-session.

Elsewhere, the Canadian dollar closed at 108.52-55 (104.01-04 on Friday) against the United States currency, easier than its mid-session rate of 104.00-04.

The French franc closed firmer at 4.7850-7900 (4.8350-8450), aided by renewed opinion poll predictions

## Uneventful day for discount houses

The London discount market had a rather uneventful session yesterday. Money was a touch short overall but there was no intervention by the authorities and it is possible that bankers' balances finished a little below target levels.

The main talking point was the failure of any other major bank to follow the lead of Lloyds in reducing its base rate.

The rate for day-to-day money fluctuated narrowly throughout the session, with the 11.13 per cent rate being more bid than offered.

Some houses reported quite a large turnover but generally the market was fairly quiet. Factors operating against the market included a run down in balances brought forward a net treasury bill take-up, maturing and local currency bills in the hands of the authorities and large bill-edged settlements reflecting official sales of bills on Friday.

On the other hand, Government disbursements exceeded revenue payments, there was an inflow of money, an outflow of money from building societies, and the monthly adjustment in special deposits which was also in the markets favour.

## Indonesian tin output falls in January

Indonesian tin-concentrates production in January totalled 1,332 tonnes, officials show. This compares with 2,104 tonnes last December and 1,676 tonnes in January, 1973.

## Commodities

### Coffee futures drop £17.50

Heavy losses were recorded in London Robusta coffee futures yesterday on reports that Colombia had been adopting an aggressive sales policy recently which would make it possible for their exports to exceed those of last year. This was causing concern in other Latin American mild coffee producing countries who are currently trying to coordinate sales policies with the need to raise, without coffee from the world market in order to maintain high prices.

These reports sent terminal prices down between £15 and £17.50 a long ton by the close in spite of meeting improved scale down buying and short covering resistance in late dealings.

Robusta coffee futures fell 15.00 to 107.00-108.00, while Arabica coffee futures fell 17.50 to 115.00-116.00.

London Metal Exchange

Base metal prices rallied on heavy covering after early sharp losses on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash copper wire bars dropped £3.50 after being 540 down while three months fell £3.40 after ending the morning session £3.50 easier.

Tin lost £1.00 after £3.50 for cash and £1.00 after £3.50 for three months. Cash lead was £5.50 (after £9.75) easier and three months declined £5.75 (after £10.00).

## Cash zinc closed £10.50 down after falling £20 and three months

Cash zinc closed £10.50 down after falling £20 and three months £17.50 after £26.50.

London tin closed £1.00 down after £3.50 for cash and £1.00 after £3.50 for three months.

London lead closed £5.50 easier (after £9.75) and three months declined £5.75 (after £10.00).

## STOCKS

STOCKS

STOCKS

STOCKS

## BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before making obligations.

STOCKS

STOCKS

STOCKS

## The Times Share Indices

Index	Value	Change
1000 Shares Index	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00	0.00

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate	Change
New York	2.429	-10
London	2.429	-10
Paris	2.429	-10
Frankfurt	2.429	-10
Geneva	2.429	-10

## Forward Levels

Month	Rate	Change
1 month	2.429	-10
3 months	2.429	-10
6 months	2.429	-10
9 months	2.429	-10
12 months	2.429	-10

## Money Market Rates

Rate	Value	Change
3 months	11.13	0.00
6 months	11.13	0.00
9 months	11.13	0.00
12 months	11.13	0.00

## Recent Issues

Issue	Value	Change
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00

## Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate	Change
Barclays Bank	12.5	0.00
HSBC	12.5	0.00
Midland Bank	12.5	0.00
Nat Westminister	12.5	0.00
Shenley Trust	12.5	0.00

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit	Value	Change
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00

## STOCKS

Stock	Value	Change
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00
1000 Shares	1000.00	0.00

## THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT

### Construction of the Lilongwe-Kasungu Road

PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS

The Malawi Government intends to construct the Lilongwe-Kasungu Road. The road will be approximately 100 km long and will be a two-lane road. The road will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be from Lilongwe to Kasungu. The second stage will be from Kasungu to Lilongwe.

The road will be constructed in two stages. The first stage will be from Lilongwe to Kasungu. The second stage will be from Kasungu to Lilongwe.

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

## EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIP



## London and Regional Market Prices

## Equities weaken

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 13 Dealings End, May 23 5 Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4  
 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**THE AUDIOPHONE**  
 TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINE  
 FROM 86p PER WEEK  
 ALSO INEXPENSIVE ONE YEAR RENTAL  
 Tel 01-778 2331 AUDIOPHONE LTD. 1533 London Rd, London SW16

BRITISH FUNDS										COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN										LOCAL AUTHORITIES										FOREIGN STOCKS										DOLLAR STOCKS										BANKS AND DISCOUNTS										BEVERIES AND DISTILLERS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	+0.50	5.00	5.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund







el. 01-499 7602











**CARIBBEAN SUN**  
 14 day holidays in Barbados  
 from Heathrow May 11, 18  
 first-class hotels.  
 write or phone

**NATIONAL TRAVEL**  
for this summer's travel  
Service Guides are Published by the  
Unpublished National Office  
**HOLIDAYS ABROAD 1974**  
**HOLIDAYS ABROAD 1974**  
**HOLIDAYS ABROAD 1974**  
**AND EXCHANGE 1974**  
55p (plus POST & P&L)  
each foreign guide  
**DOORS TO BRITAIN 1974**  
in English, French, German  
journals, three times yearly :  
NUMBER covering the school year  
1973-4

to: The Central Bureau to  
at Street, London W1M 3FN.

**ORFU, RHODE  
ATHENS** ...

... and hotels from £70  
... maid and free car.

**MAY/JUNE OFFER—  
A HOLIDAYS**

... £59. Departures most  
... today 01-637 2149

**ELITAN HOLIDAY**

... St., London, W.1.  
... A TATOL 213 BD)

**BOARD—£89**

with marvellous views now a  
small villa party departing  
Our guests have the free use  
board motor.  
Night from Garwick, return  
dinner with wine. Our 2  
details about :

**ORGAN TRAVEL.**  
Place, London, S.W.7.  
(ATOL 052 B)

**VILLA HOLIDAY**

**ND HOLIDAYS**  
reer, London, W1R 3IT.  
service. 01-499 9951  
r office 061-236 5676  
ATOL 319B

**SUNNED HONEY**

157 Kensington High Street  
London W8 7AH  
01-237 3607. AT  
Isle of Man Ferry tra  
jet hotels. No curten  
24 hour phone service  
colour brochure.

**TURKEY**

We specialise in  
arrangements to Tur  
drive licences with o  
throughout Western  
Eastern Turkey. 4  
coach tours with weel  
from Istanbul: Coo  
Villas, etc. we make  
hilarities and give o  
Isle of Man Ferry tra  
jet hotels. No curten  
24 hour phone service  
colour brochure.

Please ask for our  
with suggestions.

**CONFESSION**  
 London. WIN  
 01-580 2673 ATOR

**CORF**  
**SECLUDED FA**  
 with olive grove, sea  
 electricity, sea and  
 free June, July.  
 £50 p.w.  
 Tel. 584 32

**FLY: IT COS**  
**FOR MO**  
 East. Wgs. South &  
 Middle East. MAINT

**TRAVEL CENTRE 1A**  
213 Dryden Cr.  
119 Centerville  
01-437 9134/2059

**ANTIPE RAMPART**  
small modernized  
steeps 4 & 2 bathroom  
Ains and Picasso Mo-  
tor service. Adjacent to  
570-600 p.w. includes  
bar onwards. -Tel.:

**AUSTRALIA and Ne**  
Canadian Pacific 4  
interesting new rou-  
te to Australia  
Flares on 01-937  
Canadian Pacific Al-  
gar Square W.C.2

CO GREENE CO R  
E LOWS CO Africa, 1  
Jamaica coast with Bu-  
line Agent. 01-14

EUROPEAN AND  
travel information  
942 48114 (London)

S.W. FRANCE, a  
lun., cuis. 10-14  
123 p.w. Tel. Hail  
DON'T GET BOSSE!  
a Sunpar. From  
the 18-35. Tel. U  
paries. 521 Reg  
ASTORIA, 10-14  
BRITANNY - VIB.  
near sea, free Jan  
August, Burned, 7

Printed and Published by  
J. H. Anderson, at the  
Press of the "Herald"  
No. 1015, 10th St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.